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THE FRAUDS OF '76.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK.

Reaching the Bottom of the Innocent-Looking Cipher—Pumping the Barnacles of Gramercy for Facts—Mr. Tilden's Disavowal of his Ragged Edge Dependents—His Rebuke of Fraud.

New York, February 5.—The Potter sub-committee commenced proceedings at the Fifth avenue hotel. Mr. Springer, of the committee, stated that the inquiry will be pushed right through with a view of concluding by Saturday at noon. In reply to a question as to whether Governor Tilden had been subpœnaed, Mr. Springer said he was not, and I have my doubts as to whether he will be. This, however, does not make any material difference, for in any case we shall give him an opportunity of appearing before the committee.

Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., was the first witness. He testified that he was in North and South Carolina during the election; witness had a cipher when he left here, which he used from both North and South Carolina. He destroyed both key and copies of the dispatches, but said he must confess that the dispatches, as published in the Tribune, were pretty correct. At Columbia he was informed that the state had gone democratic, but the canvassing board would not give a certificate to that effect unless they were paid for it. He telegraphed to New York asking if the money could be furnished. The dispatches between myself and Henry Havemeyer were the only ones I sent. He received an answer which he understood to be an assent to the proposition. Finally a definite proposition was handed to me saying that for $60,000 or $80,000 the South Carolina canvassing board could make things all right for the democrats. He left for Baltimore. At Baltimore he met Colonel Pelton, who informed him that the matter had come to the knowlebge of Mr. Tilden, who refused to permit any money to be used. Mr. Hampton, Senator Gordon and Mr. Haskell had no knowledge of the negotiations. Though he had destroyed the cipher key, he knew that all the dispatches published in the Tribune were not correctly rendered. No money was paid by him, or by any one to his knowledge, to the South Carolina returning board. He read the dispatches signed "W.," published in the Tribune, and denied sending them in the form published. The dispatch commencing, "Majority of the board have been secured," etc., was substantially correct. He did not go to Florida, and he never had anything to do with a plot to buy four members of the South Carolina legislature.

Mr. Springer asked: "Had you any communication on the subject with Mr. Tilden from the day before the election, either directly or indirectly, up to the time the South Carolina canvassing board met, or did you have any after?"

Answer—"Yes, I met him at the Everett house. He took me to task (I cannot give you the exact words) about the proposition, and stated that he never authorized any such proceeding; that while he lived he would never become president under such circumstances."

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

On his cross-examination, Weed denied sending such a cipher dispatch as the Tribune published purporting to have been sent from Baltimore to General Gordon. He did not remember many other cipher dispatches which were read, and denied that the translations of those he did remember were correct. He knew that Pelton kept up the negotiations concerning Florida, after being remonstrated with by Mr. Tilden. The witness did not know of one dollar sent south on his recommendation. He made no effort to raise the money, but kept Mr. Solomon, of South Carolina, here with the expectations of money.

Edward Cooper, mayor of New York, testified: I saw Mr. Pelton the evening before he went to Baltimore, in Governor Tilden's house. He was about going to the train, and said he was going to Baltimore to meet Mr. Weed and others, and he said he might want to telegraph me and to send him some money next day. I received a telegram from Mr. Pelton asking me for $60,000 or $80,000. I was astonished, and went at once to Governor Tilden's house, and he said Pelton must be telegraphed to return at once. I never was authorized to send Mr. Pelton any money, nor did I intend to do so. Mr. Tilden was also surprised at Pelton's dispatch. I cannot say whether Mr. Tilden knew that Pelton had gone to Baltimore. He seemed angry and impatient when he heard that Pelton had gone there. His impression of Pelton's dispatch was the same as mine, namely, that he was negotiating to purchase an electoral vote. I never knew of Mr. Tilden making any attempt to purchase electoral votes or of any proposition, directly or indirectly, to use money in Florida.

At the conclusion of Mayor Cooper's examination the sub-committee adjourned till to-morrow.

It has been decided to subpœna Governor Chamberlain.

Washington, February 5.—General Sheldon, one of the Hayes electors, was examined by the Potter committee to-day. He made a brief statement relative to certificates which had been claimed to contain forged certificates. He knew of no forgeries. After recess Maddox testified in relation to the St. Martin affidavit. He denied the assertions in them, and said his duty in New Orleans was to interview the witnesses as they arrived in that city and ascertain points in their testimony and prepare a memoranda thereof for the guidance of the democratic members of the sub-committee.

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE.

What Mankind Suffered in the 14th Century—The Planetary Movements of 1881.

The German Correspondent of Baltimore.

If we glance at the history of the frightful devastations that have marked the visits of the plague to the earth, mankind has reason to tremble before the dread spectre whose appearance the Russians evoked on their pleasure trip to Constantinople, and which now threatens all Europe. Plague epidemics are recorded of almost every century. In the first year of the Peloponnesian war the plague raged with terrible violence in Athens, and Greece's greatest statesman at that time, Pericles, was one of its victims.

But not until the fourteenth century did it become a scourge to the entire world, traveling, as it did then, from the eastern boundaries of Asia through China, India, and Russia, and punishing with equal severity the inhabitants of the Pyrenean peninsula and the hardened peoples of Scandinavia and Iceland. And if the western hemisphere had been discovered at that time, and active communication and traffic with it had existed, there can be no doubt that the grim destroyer would have visited America also. It is, indeed, by no means certain but that the plague did reach this continent, since there are Indian legends which speak of a time of great mortality long before the advent of Europeans.

It is estimated that not less than 52,000,000 persons fell victims to the black death in Asia and Europe toward the middle of the fourteenth century. Of these, 15,000,000 are supposed to have perished in Europe, 24,000,000 in Asia Minor, India, and the adjacent countries, and 13,000,000 in China. One historian writes concerning the appearance of the plague in Europe: "Terrible omens in the heavens overwhelmed the nations with dread. In 1337, a large comet appeared; in following years came immense multitudes of locusts; but in 1348 the end of the world seemed at hand. An earthquake devastated Cyprus, Greece, Italy and the Alpine valleys. Mountains caved in. In the province of Carnthen, in Austria, thirty villages and a town were utterly destroyed. The atmosphere became thick, fetid and confusing. Wine became turbid in the barrels. Fiery meteors illuminated the sky. A pillar of flame was seen over the papal palace at Avignon. These terrors were followed by a murderous plague. It originated in China, was carried through the whole of Asia, and in Germany received the name of the "Black Death," because it covered its victims suddenly with black pustules, and often killed them instantaneously. It spread over the whole of Europe, and the said that it did not rage most virulently in Germany. Nevertheless 14,000 [illegible]. In Osnaburg 16,000 in Strasburg [illegible] are said to have survived, and they for twenty-five years the awful similar [illegible] tained its annihilating sway, while at the same time droughts, famines, floods, and earthquakes destroyed city and country, and vast swarms of locusts everywhere inflicted the direst ravages. Meantime the whole order of nature seemed reversed. In midwinter the severest rains were experienced, and in summer long-continued and severe frosts, and volcanoes that had been long thought extinct opened their craters anew. Some have attributed the origin of the epidemic to the atmospheric changes produced by the convulsions of the earth, combined with the decay of organic matter—the myriads of locusts and the unnumbered bodies of men and animals.

Some have also attributed that frightful epidemic to the then recorded approach of several planets to the sun. Inasmuch as four planets enter the perihelion in 1881, we have at least this similarity between the present time and that dreadful period; and this circumstance, combined with the sudden outbreak of the plague that is reported from Europe, may give rise to the fears that the coming planetary proximity to the sun is perhaps to have an evil import for poor humanity.

THE FAIR OF 1879.

The State Fair Declined by Atlanta—The North Georgia Fair.

At a meeting of the city council of Atlanta, held some weeks since, was present Dr. H. H. Cary, of LaGrange, Ga., a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural society. The object of Dr. Cary's attendance upon the meeting was to ascertain whether Atlanta was desirous of having the fair held here the present year. Upon motion Dr. Cary was given the privilege of the floor and addressed the body upon that subject. He said that the city of Atlanta was entitled to one more fair; that the agreement between Macon and Atlanta and the State Agricultural society was that there should be ten fairs held—one every year, alternately in Macon and Atlanta. He said that in 1876 there was no fair held, and as this one was to have been held in Atlanta that this city was entitled to the fair the present year.

Dr. Cary was listened to with much interest, and upon the conclusion of his remarks a committee was appointed to look into the matter and prepare an answer. This committee at once went to work and gathered all the information that they possibly could from every source. They then made out a report, which was read at the meeting of the city council held Monday night last. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

ATLANTA, GA., February 3d, 1879.

To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City of Atlanta—Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate the question of holding a fair in connection with the State Agriculture society in this city next fall, and to reply to the communication now before you from Dr. H. H. Cary, a member of the executive committee and representing the said Georgia State Agricultural society, beg leave to report the following:

That we have examined the original contract entered into between Hon. Wm. Ezzard on the part of the city and on Mr. B. C. Yancey, as president of the State Agricultural society, and in this contract we do not find that the arrangement or agreement to express any limit of years that the said contract should cover, but states that the fairs shall be held alternate years in the cities of Macon and Atlanta, commencing in the year 1869 in the city of Macon and 1870 in the city of Atlanta.

The committee, after further research through the records and by interviews with ex-mayors and officers of the agricultural society that any subsequent contract was made that stipulated any limit to the number of years that the alternate arrangement should continue. The committee cannot find that any resolution was agreed to and respectively signed up between the said cities of Macon and Atlanta, and the State agricultural society according to the requests of said society, that both cities would have the right to hold a fair during the year 1876—the centennial year. If such arrangement was entered into, your committee have failed to find either a copy of said resolutions or original in the hands of the secretary of the State agricultural society or the clerk of the city of Atlanta. Your committee have found by further investigation that each year that the fair has been held in the city of Atlanta that each occasion has been subject to specific arrangements and agreements according to the circumstances and demands of the society and the city. Thus showing that previous contracts were not held in strict adherence from year to year, except so far that the fairs should alternate between the cities. In view of all these facts and that it is the turn of Atlanta to hold the next state fair, as stated in the communication of Dr. H. H. Cary, and that the Mayor and general council of 1878, having leased Oglethorpe park to the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association for a term of years, your committee would respectfully recommend that the general council should adopt a resolution signifying that it is not the intention of the city of Atlanta to petition to the said State Agricultural society for the privilege of holding the fair during the fall of this year and that the said city will not press her claims thereto. Respectfully submitted.

B. B. CREW,
E. A. WERNER,
W. D. ELLIS,
J. K. THROWER.

When the reading of the report had been concluded, the following resolutions were offered by Councilman Crew, and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That, having canvassed the question of contract and claim to holding the next Georgia state agricultural fair in the city of Atlanta during the fall of the year 1879, and a reply to the communication of Dr. H. H. Cary, member of the executive committee of the said Georgia State agricultural society, that it is the expression of the mayor and general council of Atlanta that the right to hold such a fair in this city will not be pressed.

Resolved further, That his honor the mayor of this city be requested to communicate with Dr. Cary, at LaGrange, of this action and furnish him with a copy of these resolutions.

As will be seen by the foregoing, Atlanta is now cut loose from the State Agricultural society, and no more fairs will be held in Atlanta by that society. The committee made a very wise and judicious report, and we believe that the gentlemen who were of the committee have managed the affair in a most successful manner, and that the report which they have made will be satisfactory to every one.

The grounds at Oglethorpe park having been leased to the North Georgia Stock and Fair association for a term of years, the second annual fair will be held in the fall. This will undoubtedly eclipse the previous efforts, and will in all respects be the

GRANDEST EXHIBITION

ever held in this state.

Already the premium lists of the departments of machinery, agriculture, livestock and poultry have been made up. Each of these lists are much improved in every way. The premiums are both larger and more numerous. For some weeks past the secretary has been sending out the premium lists of the agricultural department, and ere this we think that every farmer in the state is supplied. Sections of other states adjoining Georgia are also furnished with thousands of these messengers, which tell of the coming fair in Atlanta in the fall. We are informed that up to the present date thirty-three thousand premium lists of the agricultural department have been mailed all over the country. In a few days the secretary will commence sending out the premium lists of the other departments specified above.

The directors propose to keep things moving from now until the fair opens, and feel confident of great success.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair association will take place at the secretary's office in the Kimball house on the 12th instant.

At this meeting the stockholders will elect five directors in the place of those whose terms of office expire at that time. These are Major John A. Fitten, Mr. Sam. R. Hoyle, Captain Anthony Murphy, Mr. A. C. Wyly, and Mr. O. H. Jones, deceased. As yet, the election has not been much talked of, and we have not heard of any one who proposes to become a candidate for election as a member of the board of directors. A good deal of the work that has to be done before the fair is held will have to be postponed until after this meeting, as the various committees will have to be rearranged.

Fishery Claims.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Gloucester, Mass., February 6.—Dwight Foster and Wm. H. Trescott, counsel for the owners of twenty of the Gloucester fishing vessels driven from the herring fishing ground by a mob of Newfoundland fishermen in January, 1878, have filed with the secretary of state claims for damages, ranging from $3,700 to $8,600 per vessel, according to expenses and the anticipated profits of the voyage.

The Billiard Game.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

New York, February 6.—The 24th billiard game was between Daly and Rudolphe, the [illegible] by 600 to 598. The 25th [illegible] making 600 to

FEDERAL FACTS.

WHAT THE STATESMEN ARE DOING.

The Passage of Edmunds's "New Year's Morning" Resolution—The Debate in the House on the Army Appropriation Bill—The Passage Between Mills and Cox—Gossip, Etc., Etc.

Washington, February 5.—The debate in the house yesterday on the army appropriation bill grew quite interesting. Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to amend by fixing the force at 17,000. He said the experience which the country had had, connected with the disruption of the states and breaking down of the popular and electoral will, had given it warning against any undue increase of the army. He believed but for the threat of General Grant, the commander-in-chief of the army, whose special love of military power had been aggrandized by his travels in Europe, the popular will of the courts would not have been stricken down by the inauguration of the present occupant of the white house. With faith growing out of the jealousy of military power and physical force, he had always voted, and would always vote for the reduction of the army.

Mr. Atkins said the house had on three different occasions voted for 25,000 as the regular force of the standing army. That had been the expression of the house, and the committee on appropriations knowing that in order to get this bill through at all, the number would have to be fixed at 25,000, had fixed that number in the bill.

Mr. Mills said that there seemed to be a fear that the standing army would destroy the liberties of the people. One of the fathers of the house (Mr. Cox) reminded the house that the standing army had overturned the liberties of the people on one occasion. That was when there was about 1,800 men in the District of Columbia in 1877. Eighteen would have effected the same purpose. He (Mr. Cox) had said it had been occasioned by the threat of General Grant. If that was so, he (Mr. Mills) thought that General Grant could have done without any troops. If that gentleman wanted to get relief he had better abolish Mr. Grant. The army was an essential feature in all governments. There was no government on the earth that had not an army for its protection. An army of 25,000 men would be a menace against the liberties of the people if that army was in the District of Columbia, but the United States had a territory lying from ocean to ocean, covering 3,000,000 square miles, inhabited by 45,000,000 of people scattered throughout its border. It had an army which could not maintain a skirmish line across it, and yet the gentleman said that the liberties of the people were imperiled by an army of 25,000. The border had been a running, bleeding wound ever since Texas had been admitted into the union. It had always been so.

Mr. Townshend made some remark which was not heard by the reporter.

Mr. Mills—Yes, you would leave Texas bleeding until every man, woman and child had been slaughtered if you could make $10,000 in economy and go before your people for your re-election. When Texas was admitted to the union, there was a treaty by which the government bound itself that it would protect her against foreign enemies. It bound itself to do that thing, and ever since we have been assuming our own defense. Talk about economy. (Laughter on the republican side.)

Mr. Townshend—I am glad to find the laughter comes from that side.

Mr. Mills—Let it come from where it will, I stand by my constituents.

Mr. Townshend—Of that 25,000, how many were kept on the Texas border?

Mr. Mills—Not enough to protect it.

Mr. Townshend—How many were kept on the Indian border?

Mr. Mills—Not enough to protect it.

Mr. Townshend—There were only 300 with Custer when he was destroyed.

Mr. Mills—Then he did not have enough, and it was because of your false economy that Custer bled. Talk about economy when your border is laid in blood and ashes. Economy seems to be the only idea which has existence in the statesmanship of this house. A government is an institution to protect her people and cannot fail to do it without being guilty of dishonor. [Applause on the republican side.]

Mr. Townshend said that the laugh came from the same quarter that it did in 1851 in France. It came from the friends of imperialism. [Loud laughter and applause on the republican side.] His friend from Texas (Mr. Mills) had charged the democracy with being the cause of Custer's death because of its economy. Notwithstanding that there was an army of 25,000, Custer had been compelled to face nearly 2,000 red devils with three hundred men. Where was the balance of the army? In the southern states building up imperialism. [Laughter and applause on the republican side.] When Custer had been compelled to face the Indians with three hundred men there had been a brigadier-general commanding in Louisiana and holding bayonets at the throats of the people of that state. It came with ill grace from the gentleman from Texas to accuse the democratic party of being guilty of the death of Custer and his men, when the fact remained that there had been an army of 25,000 men with no use for it save on the Indian border.

Mr. Durham insisted that an army of 25,000 men was too large.

Mr. Kimmell suggested that the real point of objection was not so much to the strength of the army as to the uses to which the army was applied, and called attention to the fact that the present secretary of war was endeavoring to have the posse comitatus clause of the last army appropriation bill modified or repealed. The object of such repeal was to establish a military despotism pure and undefiled.

Mr. Keifer reminded the gentleman from Maryland that the governor of that state in July, 1877, had appealed most piteously to the president for troops to be sent to Baltimore to put down a riot that could not be controled by the militia. He also asserted that if it had not been for a few troops gathered in Washington by President Grant, two years ago, the decision of the electoral commission would have been overturned by violence and revolution, and a man would have been put in the presidency who had not been elected by the people. For himself, he was in favor of a larger army than one of 25,000.

Mr. Cox (New York), said that there was not a member on the floor who did not understand very well that but for a certain menace, and but for the sending out of orders for troops and artillery to come to Washington, the electoral commission would never have been created. Timid citizens, money lords and bondholders, men who are constitutionally afraid of revolution, and who would rather submit to fraud and wrong than resort to violence or revolution, when that menace came from the chief executive, and when all arrangements had been made, as they were being made now for 1880, had been frightened, and that fright had been the procreate cause of the electoral commission. This menace had made some members of the house, forgetting their manhood and all that is dear to American citizenship, succumb to a power that was merely physical, not moral. That was part of the history of the country. More than $260,000,000 had been spent on the army in the last ten years. Cui bono? What good had it ever done? Had it settled the Indian question? No. Had it given protection on the Rio Grande? No. It had only, as expressed in the declaration of independence, eaten out the substance of the people. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) had caused a smile on the other side by ridiculing democratic apprehensions of a standing army. Where had the gentleman got the right to call the democratic side of the house to account for its proposed action?

Mr. Mills—I got it from my constituents [applause on the republican side], and I will never fail to exercise it either.

Mr. Mills ridiculed the idea of an effective militia, and said that in the last war the militia troops were the laughing stock of both armies.

Mr. Harrison commented on Mr. Keifer's speech, saying that gentleman had spoken out in school and had let out what he had not expected to let out. That was that but for the army Tilden would be president. That was what the democrats had been telling the people for two years. They had told the people that troops had been gathered in the Washington arsenal and guns had been trained upon the capitol for the purpose of intimidating the members of the house. The president executive was following the footsteps of his iron predecessor, while the latter was carried about from country to country on United States frigates, learning the ways of kings, so he might come back with an army behind him to govern the people of the United States. [Derisive laughter on the republican side.]

Mr. Townsend, of New York—I confess there were two great wrongs done in this country two years ago. First, when the people of the United States refused to elect the Sage of Grammercy Park president. [Laughter.] It was a great and biting wrong. The second wrong was that the people of Oregon, and South Carolina, and Florida refused to be bought by Grover, by Pelton, by Weed, or by any other man sent into the field. [Laughter.] It was a grievous wrong. It was a fraud. [Shouting.] Fraud! [Loud laughter.] They would not be bought. Fraud! Then a scheme was decided on in this house by which the people were to be thimble-rigged out of their choice. The electoral commission was forced upon us. It was forced down the throat of the republican party. Sixty-nine of us refused to be thimble-rigged, but they carried it and then the machine that was gotten up would not work. It would not go the way they wanted it to. Here was fraud, fraud! [Loud laughter.] It made our ears ring with the sweet sound of fraud. When it was found that the thimble-rigging machine was not going to do its purpose, a distinguished gentleman from Kentucky proposed to bring 100,000 ragmuffins here to overawe and take possession of the government. They did not come. [Laughter.] It was a great wrong. It was a fraud. [Laughter.] Still, I will say no more on the subject.

Mr. Cox's amendment was defeated without division, and Mr. Durham's by a vote of 66 to 118.

The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Algernon S. Badger, collector of customs at New Orleans, vice Geo. L. Smith, to be removed; Wm. L. McMillen, postmaster at New Orleans, vice Badger, nominated for collector.

The president has approved the act making an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a military post at El Paso, Texas. Also, for the relief of domestic and Indian missions and the Sunday-school board of the southern Baptist convention.

It has been officially announced that the state department be prepared to distribute, on and after February 12, the third installment of indemnity due the United States from Mexico.

A caucus of republican senators was held to-day to arrange the order of business for the remainder of the session. A committee was appointed to consider the subject and report to further caucus.

The Teller committee transacted no business to-day—the witness whom they expected not having arrived from South Carolina.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Passage of Edmunds's Resolution—The Levee Bill in the House.

THE SENATE.

Washington, February 5.—Mr. Wallace gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to take up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, Saturday after 1:30 o'clock, was set apart for the consideration of the bills reported by the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hamlin presented in the senate to-day a letter from the secretary of state, bringing to the attention of the committee on foreign relation, the pecuniary embarrassment in which the wife and daughter of Bayard Taylor had been left, and recommending an appropriation for their benefit equal to one year's salary of the Berlin mission.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Matthews yesterday providing for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to inquire into the claims of certain citizens of the United states against Nicaragua was agreed to without discussion. The senate passed several bills on the calendar, after which it resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, it being the resolution of Edmunds declaring the validity of amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Whyte (Maryland) opposed the resolution of Mr. Edmunds favoring the substitute of Mr. Morgan. The debate on the resolution was further participated in by Senators Garland, Jones of Florida, Hill, Edmunds and others, and the discussion continues to this hour, 9 p. m.

10:40 o'clock—The senate is still discussing Mr. Edmunds's resolution and Morgan's (Alabama) substitute, and all other amendments have been voted down, and the next vote will be upon the adoption of the resolution as submitted by Mr. Edmunds.

Later.—Mr. Edmunds's resolution passed without amendment, and the senate, at 11 p. m., adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house has under consideration the Mississippi levee bill, and is now engaged in voting on a proposition to strike out of that bill all provisions in regard to the protection of alluvial lands.

An amendment to the Mississippi levee bill directing the commissions to complete the survey of the Mississippi between Alton, Ills., and the passes at the mouth of the river was adopted.

Mr. Robertson's amendment appropriating $3,871,500 for strengthening the levees of the Mississippi was withdrawn. The bill was then passed.

The house then, in committee of the whole, discussed the army appropriation bill. Mr. White (Pennsylvania), offered as an amendment to the bill substantially the bill known as the army reorganization bill. After considerable debate, the committee arose in order that the amendment might be printed.

Mr. Cobb, from the committee on elections, submitted a report on the Florida election case declaring Finley entitled to a seat and Bisbee not. Price submitted the views of the minority, and, as he stated, the views of a majority of the sub-committee, declaring Bisbee entitled to a seat.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The house refused to strike out from the Mississippi levee bill the provisions relating to the alluvial lands.

THE CHARLESTON COURSE.

A Good Day's Sport Among the Horsemen.

Charleston, February 5.—The first day's races of the South Carolina Jockey club on the Washington course was well attended. The weather was cloudy and damp. The track was somewhat heavy.

First race, mile dash, for two-year olds. After several false starts, in one of which the horses ran over the whole course by mistake, they all got off well together, and after an exciting contest, Eunice won; Mary Walton and Ben. Hill a very close second and third; Charlemagne, 4th; Alpha, 5th; Red Shirt, 6th; Omega, 7th; Lynchpin, 8th; Gabriel, last. Time, 1:50. Ben. Hill was the favorite in the pools.

Second race, mile and three-quarters, for all ages. Little Reb., the favorite, won; Leroy and Wateree a good second and third; Rappahannock, 4th; Bill Dillon, 5th. Time, 3:12¾.

The third race, mile heats, was won by Essilah in two straights, the first by a head and the second by a nose; Jim, 2d; Virgillian, 3d; Edgefield, 4th. Time, 1:45¾, 1:47. Hattie F. was sick and withdrawn.

Another Arrest.

By telegram to Captain John Frey, chief special agent Atlanta division, we learn that special agent, George B. Chamberlain, to-day arrested W. H. Allsup, alias W. M. Huston, M.D., postmaster at Coloma, Alabama, for violation of section 3893, revised statutes, which prohibits the mailing of obscene books, prints, circulars, etc. The evidence was so closely worked up, that Allsup confessed. It appears that he had been extensively engaged in this demoralizing enterprise.

THE GRAND PASSION.

LOVE AS AN INCENTIVE OF CRIME.

Mrs. Cobb Distanced by Anna Cox, who Removes Four Obstacles—Martha Collins Sights her Brother-in-Law, and Makes Him Bite the Dust, Etc., Etc.

New York, February 5.—The young woman, Anna Cox, who, it is alleged, poisoned the wife and three children of John Taft, of Clarence, in this state, had an examination at that place yesterday and was held to await the action of the grand jury. This morning Constable Morris W. Underwood brought Miss Cox to this city and lodged her in jail. The prisoner is quite unprepossessing; her face is thin and sallow, her frame tall and spare and her hair short and grizzly. She is perfectly self-possessed and very reticent. She denies having written the letter which contained the six powders of arsenic and denies having had anything to do with the act. The testimony of Mrs. Taft and her son shows that the person who delivered the letter at the house on the evening of Sunday was Miss Cox, whom they recognized by her voice. Mr. Taft, who was arrested as an accomplice, was discharged from custody, but letters now in possession of the district attorney prove conclusively that John Taft and Miss Cox were in correspondence and that she was infatuated. The belief is quite general that the plan of poisoning the whole family was concocted by these parties, and had it not been that there was an overdose in each powder the four persons who took the powders would have died. They are still quite sick, and it is not improbable that the two little girls will die. There is great excitement in the village of Clarence, and but for the watchful care of the officers there is no telling what would have occurred.

Independence, Mo., February 5.—The fearful tragedy which was enacted near Buckner, in this county, Sunday morning, in which Miss Martha Collins shot and killed her brother-in-law, Jonathan Drake, originated as follows: For some time the young lady had been receiving the attentions of a young man who was much disliked by her widowed mother and the remainder of the family. After remonstrating with her for keeping his company for some time without effect, they finally determined that the thing must be stopped; and accordingly on last Saturday night Drake met the visitor at the gate and informed him that he could not come in, and that he must come no more. This enraged the girl, who was of a head-strong temperament, and she became terribly enraged. The result of the matter was a terrible family quarrel, which lasted through the night and was recommenced early the next morning, finally resulting in the girl seizing a revolver and shooting Drake through the heart, killing him instantly. The constable of the township was summoned, and she was arrested and taken to Buckner, and kept until to-day, when she was bound over to await the action of the grand jury. She exhibited admirable coolness throughout the whole affair, and appears to think that she did right in killing Drake. She gives as a reason for this that she believed that had she not killed him, her own life would have been taken.

Cincinnati, February 5.—A special dispatch says that at Wrightsville, Greene county, Illinois, on Monday Dr. Charles McAuliffe and James Havener, his uncle, had a dispute about family matters. Havener was shot and killed. On Tuesday night a constable started with the doctor for Carrollton jail and when half a mile from town a mob overpowered the constable and hanged McAuliffe.

St. Louis, February 5.—A great deal of excitement in political and official circles prevailed here to-day in consequence of the arrest late last night, by detectives, of Harrison Attaway, state coal oil inspector, just as he was boarding a railroad train to leave the city. The affair was quite mysteriously conducted, and from the fact no warrant was served, the detectives saying they received their orders from the foreman of the grand jury, the arrest has been deemed a very arbitrary proceeding. To-day Attaway was brought before Judge Laughlin, of the criminal court, on a bench warrant and placed under $1,000 bond to answer an indictment. Clifford Able, chief clerk and deputy of Attaway, a young man twenty years of age, was also arrested to-day on a bench warrant and put under bond for wilfully refusing to produce the books of his office before the grand jury. There is no indictment yet against Attaway, but there seems no doubt one will be returned in a day or two, and the charge be found on the statute referring to malicious oppression, partiality in office and fraud. In this case, it is alleged, fraud will be the leading charge, based on testimony before the grand jury by wholesale petroleum dealers. For a long time oil sold by them to retailers has fallen short of the official gauge from two to four gallons per barrel. It is also expected similar indictments will be found against his deputy.

Lebanon, Pa., February 5.—In December last, Joseph Rober, as was supposed, fell into a shallow stream in Union township and was drowned. The peculiar manner in which he was found, and conduct of certain parties since, revealed suspicion of foul play, especially since it became known insurance policies on his life to a considerable amount had been issued. Several insurance companies interested in the matter employed detectives, and they were about commencing the investigation, when Jos. F. Peters lodged information before Esquire Peck, charging John F. Stichler, Charles True, Israel Brandt, Henry Wise, Josiah Hummel and George Leichman with being the murderers of Rober. Warrants were issued and the parties arrested this morning and lodged in jail. The original amount of insurance was $30,000, but on account of failure to keep up payments, some $20,000 was dropped.

Indianapolis, February 5.—The sheriff of Shelby county, hearing that Babe Hawkins, a notorious character, suspected of being concerned in the recent depredations in that county, was at his father's six miles from Shelbyville, took a constable and six men and surrounded the house at daylight, demanding admittance. He was told he would have to open the door himself, which was done by breaking it down. Shooting commenced, during which Constable Throlls received a severe wound in the arm, Babe Hawkins making his escape on horseback and his brother Charles being captured and lodged in jail on the charge of intent to kill. A fresh posse was made up and the pursuit of Babe continued.

New York, February 5.—A Long Branch dispatch says: The United States hotel, one of the largest summer houses at Long Branch, has been in the hands of tramps for several weeks. Messrs. Laird & Van Cleaf, managers of the hotel, closed the house in September. The owner of the property, Rev. James McMahon, of the Catholic church of St. John the Evangelist, of New York, placed an old man named Currin in charge of the place. Currin lives in a little shanty in the rear of the hotel and use to make a tour of the hotel property twice a day. On Monday last a fisherman informed Currin that early in the morning he had noticed two men leave the house with bundles. Currin then made a thorough search of the house, and found that one of the principal rooms had been the sleeping-room of tramps. They had gathered bedding from the other sleeping-rooms. Around the rooms were strewed empty wine bottles, while on a table stood some bread, yet fresh, and several bottles that had contained ale. The astonished watchman continued his search to the wine room. This he found broken open; empty bottles covered the floor. Currin kept the matter a secret for several days. Finally, he made a confidant of Architect Thornton, who advised Currin to inform Father McMahon of the matter, and also the police. The police say it is evident that the tramps have been in possession of the states probably all winter.

New Orleans, February 5.—A special to the Galveston News from Goliad, Texas, says that two men, Henderson and Lockhart, quarreled and they both drew revolvers. Lockhart caught Henderson's arm and fired six shots into his body, killing him instantly. Henderson's brother rushed at Lockhart with a pistol, and they closed in a struggle. Henderson emptied six chambers of his revolver into Lockhart's body, causing instant death.

Kingston, Jamaica, February 5.—The schooner Helen A. Hoyt, from Charleston for Boston, was lost off Cape Hatteras on the 12th of January. The captain and crew escaped in small boats without provisions, and have landed here. The steward perished from exposure.

THE RAILROAD CASES.

A History of their Legal Progress Towards the Supreme Court.

The recent discision of the United States supreme court, in favor of the state of Georgia in its suit for taxes due by the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, has brought into new prominence all the famous tax cases now pending against railroads in this state. There has been so much written on this subject at different times that the public generally does not clearly understand the present status of the cases. In order to present a compact and definite statement of the whole subject, a reporter of The Constitution recently had a long interview with Attorney-General Ely, who has displayed great energy and skill in conducting the cause of the state in these cases. In the interview alluded to, he spoke fully and freely of all the cases, explaining the salient points in each. The substance of the information gathered by the reporter will be presented in this article. The state now has suits for taxes pending against the Central, the Southwestern, the Georgia, the Macon and Augusta, the Savannah and Augusta and the Rome railroads. The recent decision of the United States supreme court disposes finally of the cases against the Atlantic and Gulf road.

By the charter of the Savannah and Augusta road, it is taxable on its annual income. The Georgia, Central and Southwestern roads are by their charters taxable on their net income only. The officers of the Savannah and Augusta, contend that the meaning of the charter is that the road shall be taxable only on its net annual income. After the passage of the famous tax bill of 1874, the authorities of the state put a different construction on the charter, and proceeded to levy a tax on the gross annual income of the road. As to the other three roads mentioned, the position of the state is that they are exempt only on that property which strictly belongs to the roads. It is maintained that the clauses of exemption do not extend to such property as real estate and appurtenances, or to the bank stock or bonds which these railroads may own or issue. For instance, it is claimed that the Central Railroad company is taxable on its shares in the Ocean Steamship company. In this corporation the road owns $895,000, which has never paid a cent of tax until last year. It is maintained also that the Central is taxable on one million of its capital stock, because by the act of 1859 its capital stock was increased from four to five millions, the original exemption not being applied to the increase. It is also claimed that the extension of the road from its depot in Savannah to the Savannah river is taxable, as it is not exempt under the charter.

As to the Southwestern road, it is held that even if the claimed exemption of its charter is valid, it does not extend to that part of the road from Smithville to Eufaula, as its charter does not cover this extension with sufficient definiteness. The Macon and Augusta road was incorporated in 1847, and the charter states that its stock shall be taxable at the same rate that bank stock in Georgia was taxable at that time, which was 31¼ cents on the $100.

On the 18th of February, 1854, the charter was amended as to this proviso, so that it was stipulated that the stock should thereafter be taxable as other railroad stock. In July, 1878, the case against this road was heard before Judge Grice, at Fulton superior court, Judge Hillyer being disqualified. The case was argued on an agreed statement of facts, and the judge gave judgment for $40,000 for four years taxes, but held that the road was not liable for the penalty of three times the amount for not returning the property to be taxed. The case was appealed by the state because the penalty was not exacted, and by the defense because the judgment was given for $40,000.

In the Southwestern railroad cases, Judge Grice held the road liable for $2,000 more tax on its annual income than it ever paid before. This decision was also excepted to. He also held that the extension of the road from Cuthbert to Eufaula was taxable, but that it was not taxable all the way from Smithville to Eufaula. Both sides appealed from this decision.

In the case against the Georgia railroad, Judge Grice held that the road was only due for the years 1875 and 1876, the amount of $291.66, which was tax on certain real estate held by the company in Augusta. Both sides appealed.

In the Central railroad case, he held the road entirely exempt, and dismissed the fi. fas.

The same decision was rendered in the case of the Savannah and Augusta road. The state appealed both of these cases.

The Rome railroad case was heard by Judge George N. Lester. This road was incorporated in 1849 as the Memphis Branch railroad and steamboat company. The charter provided that the road should "not be liable to any tax or duty whatever, unless such, and no more, as is now in banks of this state." Exactly what this inexplicable language means we cannot tell, and the courts seem to find it hard to determine. In the case of the Rome Railroad versus the Mayor and Council of Rome, which is reported in the 14th Georgia, page 275, the supreme court held that this mystic clause made the road liable to the same tax as was imposed on bank stock at the time of the passage of the bill.

The state, in this case, holds that all exemptions must be construed strictly, and that this exemption was void, as such a general clause could not confer an exemption from taxation. The council for the state asked the supreme court to review its own decision in a former trial. When Judge Lester heard the case, he decided that the road was not liable to taxation as the state claimed. He said that a decision of the supreme court stood in the way of any other decision, and that the court itself had the only power of review over its own decisions.

In the case of the tax cases against the Central road, the supreme court held that the consolidation with the Macon and Western road made a new corporation which was not to be allowed the exemptions of the original charter of the Central road. This decision was reversed by the United States supreme court. But in the Atlantic and Gulf railroad case the consolidation of the two roads assumed in 1863, under a new charter. One of the strongest points of these cases, so far as the state is concerned, is based on the state constitution of 1798, which in section 17 says that no law or ordinance that may pass the legislature shall be valid if it contain matter different from that specified in the title. It is claimed that an act to incorporate a road cannot lawfully contain an exemption from taxation, if it is not clearly specified. This argument applies to all the cases now pending.

It will be remembered that the case against the Central road was lost before the supreme court of the United States. This point was not brought out in the former trial. In the pending case it was fully developed by the state's counsel. This is a question which will probably not go beyond the supreme court of our state, as it is a well known law that each state is the highest authority in the construction of its own statutes. All these great railroad cases were argued before the supreme court last October, but have not yet been decided. There are a huge amount of money and some very important principles involved. The decisions will probably soon be rendered.

The Guano Strike.

Charleston, February 5.—The state granges met here yesterday. An important question to be considered is the proposed strike of the farmers of this state and Georgia against an increase in price in the fertilizers purchased for cotton. Several resolutions refusing to pay more than 400 pounds of lint cotton for each ton of fertilizers were introduced and referred.

KEEPING OUT THE KINE

ENGLISH FEARS OF YANKEE CATTLE.

The Privy Council Forbids the Landing of our Bovines after March 1st—Bismarck's Corrective Legislation—Lord Dufferin's Appointment to Russia.

London, February 6.—The slaughter of the cargo of cattle brought by the steamer Ontario, which has been completed at the Abattoir, in Liverpool, under the supervision of eminent veterinary authority specially familiar with pleuro-pneumonia disclosed the fact that several other cattle besides those previously detected had suffered from pleuro-pneumonia and that the disease was of a very pronounced contagious type. The examiner returned to London to report to the veterinary department of the privy council. The consignment of cattle by the Iberian, which arrived in Liverpool yesterday from Boston, awaits inspection in quarantine. In the present uncertainty few or no contracts are being entered into. The trade are trying to arrange for the slaughter of cattle at a point of debarkation. Strong representations will be made to the mersy docks and harbor board to facilitate this ten days' grace allowed by the orders in council. They are said to be sufficient for trade requirements, and full guarantees will thus be provided against infection without prohibiting importation of cattle near the north docks of Liverpool. There, it is claimed, is ample room to provide a battoir for the slaughter of cattle on landing.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

At a meeting of the Liverpool town council to-day a privy council notice was read to the effect that permission to land cattle at the Liverpool docks will be withdrawn after March 1st, unless provision is made for their slaughter on the quay.

The royal agricultural society yesterday resolved to memorialize the privy council to schedule the United States under the cattle disease act.

London, February 5.—A Berlin dispatch says that the legal committee of the federal council have completed the consideration of Bismarck's gagging bill. They have eliminated the most obnoxious provisions and toned others down so as to deprive the bill in a great part of its offensive character. The bill, as amended, limits disciplinary power of the reichstag over its members to their conduct as members—that is, while exercising the privileges or discharging the functions of members. A milder punishment has been interpolated in the shape of a first warning, which is in every case to precede official reprimand. Clauses making members amendable before the criminal court for misdemeanors committed in the discharge of their power and empowering the house to deprive them of eligibility are stricken out. Notwithstanding these alterations, which make the bill harmless enough, the feeling among members continues opposed to the measure. They consider that a measure curtailing their privileges should emanate from themselves and not originate with the government.

London, February 6.—Although the Belgian Pilotage office has issued a new report, the navigation of the river of Scheldt to Antwerp may now be considered as reopened to all kinds of vessels.

Accounts from Constantinople and St. Petersburg concur in representing that the signature of the general treaty between Russia and Turkey is delayed till Podgoritza is surrendered to Montenegro. The evacuation begins on the 6th inst, when the treaty will be signed, if not before, and the Russian ambassador at Constantinople will make a simultaneous declaration in regard to the withdrawal of troops.

It is reported here that Lord Dufferin has been appointed British ambassador to Russia in place of Lord Augustus Loftus, recalled.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Liverpool, February 6.—It is said that a few of the striking dock laborers have submitted to a reduction of wages, and some additional laborers were obtained from Glasgow and Bristol. The City of Richmond, for New York, and the Hibernian, for Baltimore, were thus enabled to sail as advertised. The majority of the strikers, however, remain firm.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

London, February 6.—A Berlin correspondent of the Times says that the publication of the Austro-German treaty cannot fail to open the eyes of France.

A Standard's dispatch from Breslau states that at the supplementary election there for a member of the reichstag a socialist candidate received 5,175 votes, the liberal 6,564 and the conservative 2,845. The government is much annoyed at the strength manifested by the socialists.

Paris, February 6.—To-day's cabinet council discussed the forthcoming presidential message. La Liberti says that the message embodies moderate political views. In regard to the economic question, it adheres to the principles upon which the last treaties of commerce are based. The Estapette says the message gives every satisfaction to the left in regard to the changes of office-holders.

London, February 6.—The Times' Paris correspondent says that five members of the cabinet, as now constituted, are Protestants. The project of impeaching the DeBroglie ministry will be abandoned by the left.

AFRICA.

The War With the Zulus.

New York, February 2.—England has another war on her hands, with Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, the most powerful monarch in Africa south of the equator. It is only about seven months since the war with the Galekas and Gaikas, two other strong tribes, was concluded, after a severe loss of life and large expenditure of treasure, and this one promises to be of even greater dimensions. When the English annexed the Dutch Transvaal republic, the Dutch had just concluded a humiliating peace with the Zulus, who were therefore arrogant. Among the assets of the republic was a quarrel with the natives about some territory on the Pongolo river. The English refused to entertain the Zulus' claims to it, and during the recent war with the Caffres the colonists were gravely menaced by a large Zulu army drawn up on the frontiers. Sir Bartle Frere has sent Cetewayo an ultimatum, in which, though he admits the Zulus' claims to the land in dispute, he demands reparation for certain outrages, the surrender of a rebellious chief, the admission of a British resident and of missionaries, the disbanding of his army, and the permission of his male subjects to marry before they are forty. The English liberal papers criticise these demands severely, and denounce as unwarantable this interference in the Zulus' domestic affairs, declaring that the king can only comply with them at imminent risk of being murdered or dethroned, and that therefore he has no option but to accept the quarrel thus forced upon him. The English preparations are very formidable. Three columns, under Lord Chelmsford and Colonels Wood and Rowlands, are prepared to advance from the Natal frontier, Utrecht and Pretoria; they contain about 15,000 men, of whom 5,500 are British regulars, 3,500 are mounted riflemen from the cape, and 6,000 are Caffres, armed some with rifles and the others with assegais. The army of Cetewayo contains about 40,000 men, between the ages of 20 and 60, the boys and old men not being taken into computation as effective. They are armed with breechloaders, and have some cannon. All the men have to go through the army, and none are allowed to marry before the age of forty. The young men, middled aged men and married men are formed into regiments by themselves, the last mentioned wearing as a distinctive badge their hair in a circular tuft. The regiments are regularly officered and divided into companies, and the Zulus have some some simple military tactics. They are a powerful and warlike race, numbering some 300,000, and occupying a territory of 10,000 square miles, and may give the English a good deal of trouble ere they are subdued.

MISS BARTEL'S WALK ENDED.

She is Carried Off the Track in a Dying Condition.

New York Star.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, Miss Annie Bartel, the "Westchester Milkmaid," who set out on Monday last to rival Mme. Anderson's famous walk, was carried from the track in an utterly exhausted condition. The task Miss Bartel sought to accomplish was that of covering 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours. When removed from the track she had scarcely completed one-sixth of this. The exact record was 564 quarter miles and two laps, rather over 141 miles in all. Her walking yesterday was done with difficulty. Her limbs were stiffened and her feet were blistered and sore. Her shoes were cut almost to pieces in the upper leather, and an attendant waited on her along the track with pungent smelling-salts, while another person kept her from falling.

Shortly after noon yesterday Miss Bartel presented a shocking appearance. Her face took on a sickly hue, discolorations of the flesh were noticed behind her ears, dark places showed round the eyes, her arms dropped to her side, her walk was a painful limp, although she was supported by stalwart men on both sides and almost lifted round the track. The doctors looked grave, held frequent consultations; but still she kept on, dragging her suffering body over the dirty saw-dust. The room toward 3 o'clock became densely crowded, the atmosphere was suffocating, but the physicians ordered all the windows to be closed. The excitement increased, the spectators jostling each other to get a sight of the miserable spectacle. The poor creature after each quarter hour walk was thrown into the arms of those waiting to receive her on the track, and as she plodded along she cast her eyes pityingly at the gaping crowd, as if to implore their help.

"Oh, what torture," said one lady, as she rapidly descended the stairs and passed out; another lady rushed after her, crying bitterly, perchance at the shame of being a witness of such an exhibition. Still the girl was dragged along, her head resting on the shoulder of one of her supporters, while every few moments the tears would start from her partially-closed eyes, her lips would twitch convulsively, and she would wildly clap her hand on her heart as if to stop its heavy throbbing forever. It took ten minutes to drag her round the track seven times to complete the quarter-mile, so that she had only five minutes to rest on each quarter. Then one of the persons interested in the show laid hold of Miss Bartel by the arm and waist and forced her speed so that the two last quarters she made were covered in 7½ minutes.

Men began to whisper "shame," as the poor girl concluded the last trip around the sawdust, while knots of interested sports clapped and cheered, then a rush was made for the platform in the wake of the physicians, who had just hurried thither. When the buzz of excitement had subsided, Doctor Little said: "We have decided to take Miss Bartel off the track for a short period. She is suffering from circumstances over which we have no control."

A voice shouted, "How long will she be off?" The answer was, "About an hour." It was then settled that Miss Bartel should have two hours' rest, and the crowd were informed that she would resume her walk at 5:30 o'clock. "That's the last of her; she won't go on any more," was the remark of the knowing ones. This prophecy proved correct. At 5:30 the hall was crammed with excited men, of all ages, and a few women. At 5:45 it was definitely announced that Miss Bartel was off the track for good. Inquiry elicited that she was completely broken down, and lying in a state of semi-unconsciousness. When carried from the track her extremities were cold, her tawdry suit hung loosely about her body, the attendants were chafing her hands, and her face wore the appearance of death.

At midnight, Miss Bartel lay dying in the little room partitioned off from the main hall, which was served as her retiring room during the walk. She was in an unconscious condition, with her pulse at 120. Dr. Little who attended her said: "Well, of course there's danger, but we can't tell whether she will die." When the reporter left the nurse and Mrs. Hughes, her attendant, were fast asleep. Dr. Little had gone away and the patient was all unwatched. "If she is allowed to sleep through the night it is likely she will not wake any more," said Dr. King.

While the poor creature was stretched out almost in death on the other side of the wooden partition, the most uproarious tumult raged. Two other female "walkists" were spinning round the track to a noisy band accompaniment of "Grandfather's Clock" and other popular melodies. One of the new pedestrians is Mrs. Scott, a middle-aged woman, with streaks of gray in her hair. She has a solemn face and steady gait, but was the cause of considerable merriment and mock applause on the part of the "fast" element, which had congregated to see the fun. Miss Millie Reynolds, a showy brunette, eighteen years of age, of fine build and good step, decked with ribbons and roses, went round the track at the rate of a quarter-mile, or seven laps, in less than three minutes.

Placards announcing that Miss Bartel is walking still flaunted from the side of the building. At one time the men and women indulged in the wildest excitement as Miss Reynolds dashed along, her ribbons flying behind her, and an attendant screamed out: "The order is, gentlemen, that you must not holler; that's the orders of the police; you can clap as much as you like, but you musn't holler." So they went on clapping. Toward midnight the crowd lessened, the more respectable women left, and only the sports remained. Still, the band played, the time rang, the walkers came out one after the other making their consecutive quarters, all unheedful of the poor sufferer in the next room.

Rev. Nathan Bachman.

This eminent evangelist, assisted by his brother, Rev. John W. Bachman, of Chattanooga, is conducting a series of religious services at the First Presbyterian church. Those who have been attending these services continue to go again and again, attracted by the thrilling earnestness of the preacher. Mr. Bachman is by far the best evangelist we have ever heard. He unites in a wonderful degree zeal with knowlege. His experience, first as a pastor, and then as an evangelist, superadded to his peculiar natural gifts, eminently fit him to preach the gospel with power, and to counsel the inquiring penitent or the doubting Christian.

Rev. John W. Bachman, the sweet singer, is well known to many of our readers for his self-sacrificing labors during the yellow fever scourge in Chattanooga.

The pastor and members of the First church extend a cordial invitation to all Christians of every denomination, and to all persons who desire, to come and hear these gifted brothers.

Services at 10 a. m. and 7½ p. m., lasting one hour.

S.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Foot-races are the rage in Galveston sporting circles.

—The population of Texas is now estimated at 1,680,000.

—In some parts of Texas cattle are suffering for water and grass.

—Salem (N. C.) is growing in importance as the center of a large grain trade.

—Arkansas is considering the Moffett bell punch system of taxing liquor dealers.

—Waco (Texas) university is said to have 280 pupils on its rolls.

—Madame Janauschek played in Brenham, Texas, last Thursday night.

—During January, 1,528,690 feet of lumber were shipped from Jacksonville, Fla.

—A band of gypsies are telling fortunes and robbing hen-roosts in Camden, South Carolina.

—There is a man in Washington county, Texas, who has been married six times—three times in the last eighteen months.

—A tax will probably have to be levied in New Orleans to help support the charity hospital.

—There is more home-made provisions in Darlington county, South Carolina, this year than any year since the war.

—Chicken cholera is killing large quantities of fowls in Pender county, North Carolina.

—Gatesville, Texas, has decided to surrender its charter. A municipal government proved to be too expensive a luxury.

—At a quilting near Wetumpka, Alabama, there were present thirty ladies, of whom sixteen were magnificent looking widows.

—There are not enough lawyers in the lower house of the general assembly of North Carolina to make a judiciary committee of lawyers.

—Many of the farmers of Montgomery county, Alabama, are buying largely of blooded stock and are giving more attention to the raising of farm animals than ever before.

—In North Carolina there are 11,419 colored persons who cannot read, against 53,868 whites similarly unfortunate, and of colored people who cannot write, 230,606, while of whites there are 166,397.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

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THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 6 1879.

GOVERNOR ROBERTS's majority in Texas exceeds Governor Colquitt's, which had before held the first place among gubernatorial democratic majorities. Governor Colquitt's majority was 76,088, while Governor Roberts had a majority over all of 80,529. Over 240,000 votes were cast in the Texas election.

THERE are only two obituary orators in the senate—Messrs. Booth and McCreery—and only one good one in the house, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi. As there will be several eulogy days during the balance of the session, these gentlemen will doubtless have occasion to use their unusual gifts.

WE are getting on remarkably well with Mexico. Senator Coke is trying to build two lines of railroad to the border, the Chicago merchants are trying to sell the people of that republic goods on the spot, the government is paying regularly the installments of the indemnity, the Mexican commander, General Trevino, was cordially received in Texas, and cattle raids and annexation projects have been abandoned. The sister republics are really getting on good terms.

THE aggregate of fire losses last year exceeded seventy millions, of which amount $1,290,200 occurred in Georgia. The insurance companies, however, had to bear $693,700 of the Georgia losses. This is about the proportion in the other states. During the year there were in this country and Canada 12,023 fires, or one in nearly every forty-three minutes. The property destroyed by these fires would, if evenly distributed, have been a daily loss of $192,511.

RUSSIA calls loudly for doctors to take the place of those who died in Turkey during the war. She is short of doctors and full of a terrible disease. But it is not clear that the doctors can help her much, even if she secures any; for the diagnosis of the plague is obscure and its treatment uncertain. There is really nothing to do except to burn where the disease has existed, and to bring the squalid, filthy, ignorant peasantry within the scope of cleanliness, intelligence and sound hygienic rules. The disease itself is as fatal and as uncontrollable as it was six centuries ago.

COMMISSIONER LE DOOK took away one of the cherished branches of congressional patronage when he made up his mind not to furnish "to members of congress large quantities of seed to be distributed to their constituents." When the average congressman is compelled to close up his seed department, he becomes a prey to melancholy. He sees trouble ahead that no amount of explanation can remove. But General Le Dook has not entirely cut him off, for he has kindly determined to permit him to suggest "the names and addresses of such of their constituents as he is ready to indorse as coming within the law which requires that the 'commissioner shall distribute seeds to agriculturists.'"

IT is very plain that the Afghans have thrown away all the opportunities they had to make the subjugation of their country a difficult task. They might have easily prevented the English from reaching this winter Jalalabad, and the hilly region south of Candahar could have been easily defended; but these advantages were thrown away, and the early fall of Cabul, involving the loss of all, is only a matter of time and British convenience. Shere Ali is a fugitive, and the authority of his son, Yakoob Khan, at Cabul is questionable. Unless the czar and the shah put in an appearance at Herat next spring, the British will secure their own terms from the Afghans.

AN analysis of the vote by which Conkling was defeated in his efforts to have Mr. Hayes's nominations of Merritt and Burt rejected shows that but for the attitude of the democrats the pompous Utica implacable would have been successful. General Merritt was confirmed by the votes of twenty-seven democrats and thirteen republicans, Messrs. Gordon and Hill, of Georgia, voting with the administration. It is a matter of congratulation that the democrats have thus aided in humiliating their bitterest foe, and we trust they will hereafter, upon all measures that may demand their attention, act upon the rule that it is better to be wrong than to agree with such men as Conkling.

THE supreme court of the United States has just decided a peculiar and interesting case. George A. Sheridan contested the seat of Pinchback, from Louisiana, in the forty-sixth congress and in the course of the controversy he sued Pinchback for the compensation that would have been due him, Sheridan. The contest was only decided in congress, a few days before the end of the congress. The circuit court of Louisiana gave judgment in favor of Sheridan, and the case was carried up to the supreme court of the United States. The court was divided evenly upon the question involved, and by reason of this fact the decision of the court below stood affirmed. The result is that Pinch will have to pass over the back-pay to Sheridan and the genial George will revel again in those champagne soirees in New Orleans which he once made famous.

Refunding the Bonds.

The paralysis of trade and manufacturing that was brought on by radical legislation and extravagance has led to the hoarding of an immense sum of money. A want of confidence, engendered by the disasters inflicted by the republican party, was, of course, the reason that this capital was permitted to remain unemployed, and the offer by the government of the new four per cent. loan was the first outlet that presented itself. There was a rush for the new bonds, and that rush is by no means over. The subscriptions to the new loan in January amounted to $158,851,150, and there are no reasons to doubt an almost equally large aggregate this month. Since January 1 the government has called in $170,000,000 of the 5-20 bonds, leaving uncalled of the consols of 1867 $140,614,000. Of the consols of 1868 there are now outstanding $37,465,300. Besides these there are $194,556,300 of 10-40s that are redeemable—making altogether $372,635,600 that are subject to call. If January's subscriptions are repeated during the next two months there will be no bonds left that are redeemable. Mr. David A. Wells thinks that the loans which the government will be able to offer will not absorb by any means the capital in the country that is idle and that is seeking employment at a low rate of interest. If his view is correct, there will be a halt in the process of refunding from about the first of May next until 1881, when $282,736,350 six per cents fall due. After the 6s of 1881 come the 5s of 1881, amounting to $508,440,350. There will be enough bonds to refund in 1881; and the resting spell that must intervene can be profitably employed in strengthening the credit of the government. Instead of pushing the refunding process, let the government begin a process of retrenchment that will wipe out, instead of refunding, a portion of the debt. An enormous taxation is maintained, and yet the debt is not materially decreased on account of the lavish expenditures of the government and the back-grabs of congress. The people have a right to expect that the principal, as well as the interest of the debt, will be lessened, and we mistake the signs of the times if they are not preparing to put men in office who will apply the reduction process to the principal of the debt.

Trimming Conkling's Comb.

The war between the administration and the Conkling faction of republicans, so far from being allayed by the recent defeat of the latter, in the matter of the New York custom-house appointments, is more likely to take the shape of a bitter feud. Conkling's comb is cut for the present, but that fact will add to his bitterness rather than tend to weaken his opposition. Defeat neither strips him of his arrogance nor alters his purposes, and if we are to judge from the implacable front he has always turned to those who oppose or thwart his imperious will, he is likely in the future to cut quite an inharmonious figure in republican counsels. He is not the man to be humiliated by defeat, and the action of the senate in confirming Mr. Hayes's appointments affords him a large supply of solid fuel on which to feed his opposition.

We are glad that a majority of the democrats joined with the administration republicans in defeating the schemes of Conkling. We of the south owe him nothing but opposition, while we do owe to the administration of Mr. Hayes a support more or less cordial when he is opposed by the stalwarts of his own party. It is true, the southern policy of Mr. Hayes, which won him the applause of all fair-minded men, has been but imperfectly carried out—but nevertheless his administration, so far as the south is concerned, has been comparatively fair and just, and that is a great improvement of the administration of Grant, with which Conkling was in intimate sympathy.

For months past Conkling has bent all his efforts and all his energies to thwarting the administration with respect to the appointments in the New York custom-house, until at last his opposition assumed the phase of personal warfare, in which he was supported by all the stalwarts in the senate. The removals made by Mr. Hayes were Conkling's tools—men ready, at his bidding, to do any sort of political dirty work that might advance his personal or his partisan purposes—and we are glad that the conservative influences of the senate were such as to bring him up with a round turn. The democrats—least of all, the southern democrats—are indebted to him for nothing but the bitterest hate and opposition. Through all the years that have elapsed since the close of the war, he has thrived and fattened on a partisanship so blind and rancorous as to seem almost inexplicable to ordinary minds. He has nursed his malice until it has outgrown his small judgment, and he has lent a greedy ear to every slander that party malignity could invent. He was Grant's right hand man and chief fugleman, in every scheme that had for its purpose the oppression and humiliation of the south, and he has approved every measure which, since 1869, has had the effect of proscribing the liberties of our people and retarding southern progress.

With evidence in his pocket, according to his own statement, to convict his party of counting the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes by force and fraud, he proceeded, nevertheless, with the plausibility of an Oily Gammon, to persuade the confused democrats to swallow that most infamous of all swindles, the electoral commission, and if Mr. Hayes had allowed himself to be led by the ear into the approval of further schemes for the oppression of the south, he would have no more sycophantic supporter than this small-souled senator from New York. When, however, he saw, with some degree of astonishment, that Mr. Hayes was disposed to treat the south with something like fairness, his rancor rose up in arms; and when Mr. Hayes went further and gave his dirty tools in the New York custom-house their walking papers, the Utica strutter was nearly beside himself with rage. From that day to this he has been coquetting with the democratic senators and appealing to them in all possible ways to aid him in re-establishing his tools and humiliating the administration by the rejection of its appointments—and the result is, Conkling's comb is cut. It may be predicted that his opposition to Mr. Hayes is only just begun. With the insolence of a nature thoroughly cowardly, he will continue the feud to the bitter end, and if the democrats are wise, they may profit by it.

The Republican Programme.

While the democrats have been engaged in desperately fighting a cloud of small slanders set afloat by the mercenaries who train in the stalwart camp, the republicans have been busy mapping out a plan of campaign which is to be at once offensive and defensive. The outline of that campaign is already definitely foreshadowed. It is to be a bitterly sectional one. The conservatives, and, if possible, the independents, are to be driven into line; the hatchet is to be disinterred, and the ensanguined undergarment is to be made the oriflamme of the crusade. The slanders are to be multiplied, and every southern democrat is to be pictured as wearing a derringer and a bowie-knife and going about the country adding to the already large stock of colored scalps that are supposed to swing from his gory baldric. Teller and his smellers were sent to the south for the purpose of gathering fresh material for this campaign, and it will all be duly manipulated by Jim Redpath, who, aided by his wonderful supply of Roman numerals, will give it to the columns of the organs, carefully suppressing the testimony in favor of the democrats.

It is to be a racy campaign, indeed. Old lies are to be revived and their essence extracted, and the subservient mercenaries stand ready to invent others should the necessity arise. The party chariot is to be driven by the stalwarts and the better class of republicans are to be peremptorily ordered to stand out of the way unless they desire to share the fate of the unfortunate people of the south. The New York Tribune—which so fair and courteous a journal as the Philadelphia Times alludes to as a jobbing newspaper—has drawn in its liberal horns (the maccaroni horns that protruded so famously during Horace Greeley's funereal campaign), until now, in besotted and clownish partisanship it rivals the Slumgullion Slangwhanger. The Tribune was "liberal" so long as that sort of thing winked in the direction of profit, but when the party leaders begun to crack their whips for the campaign of 1880, the editor eat all his fine words, gulped down his "liberal" gush with evident relish and tuned his organ to suit the waltz proposed by the most partisan of the stalwarts. We allude to the change in the policy of the Tribune as one of the evidences that go to show that the policy of the republican party is to be controlled by the men whose personal degradation and unscrupulous knavery have made the very name of republicanism a disgrace to our political history; for it must follow that if these men can control the course of so intelligent a journal as the Tribune, they will certainly have no difficulty in controlling the sutlers and camp-followers.

The programme of the republican party may be summed up in one word—Grantism. By that sign they hope to conquer, and by that alone. But they know that that sign means everything that is disreputable and disgraceful in our politics. They know that to make Grantism possible once more, the old clans must be mustered into service once more, even if the better class of republicans be sent to the rear, where, in the partisan clamor that is to be raised, their voices will not be heard. Grantism means something more than this. It means that all the old influences—influences that shocked the public sense of decency and caused honest men to blush for very shame—are to be brought to bear in carrying the country for the republican party. The men who bummed with Grant—the men who stole and found quick executive forgiveness—the knaves who made partisanship the pretext for personal gain—the corruptionists who grew fat on the money of the people—the wretches who crowned their record of villainy with the theft of the presidency—all these men are to be brought to the front again to bear a hand in the new crusade against the south. The outrage mill is to be set up again and the hopper supplied with lies manufactured by such men as Howard Carroll and Redpath; and the outcome is to supply a vivid illustration for the argument that the country needs a strong hand and an iron will to manage its affairs. The policy of conciliation inaugurated by Mr. Hayes is to be accounted a failure, and in proof thereof the organs will point in a frightened way to the solid south—that great bugaboo of the average stalwart—where a new rebellion is supposed to spring up and die out every day in the year.

This is the programme of the class of republicans popularly known as the implacables, and that they will succeed in controlling the better element of their party, scarcely admits of a doubt. Look at the recent senatorial elections in the republican states. Observe the procession of political reprobates that are marching into the federal legislature for the purpose of fanning the flames of sectional strife and bitterness into new life. There is not a decent republican paper in the land that did not oppose the election of the fellow Logan, but the stalwarts had their plans laid long ago, and the swashbuckler was successful. Carpenter leans more in the direction of decency, but his record is by no means a reputable one—and he is for Grant. The indications are that even the mild-mannered Mr. Hayes has been entrapped, either willingly or unwillingly, into contributing to the stalwart raid that is to be made against the south, and he is given the credit of appointing Christiancy to Peru in order to make way for the gallant knight of the demijohn, Zachariah Chandler—the partner of John Wing Tyner in the Indian agent business, and the great purveyor of the fraud by which Mr. Tilden was swindled out of the presidency.

All these things afford abundant evidence that the republican campaign is to be made, not upon the democracy as a party, but upon the south as a section. There is nothing alarming in all this; on the contrary, we are inclined to invite the issue. It involves a question which must be settled sooner or later, and one in which the fair-minded, conservative people of the south must one day be called upon to act as arbitrators. The time is ripe to test the sentiment of the north in this matter. It is time that the south should know whether our federal politics are to turn upon sectionalism, for as long as this question continues to be the main issue there can be no real peace in the country. There will be no war, but while a powerful party in one section continues to appeal to the voters to confide in it that it may thereby oppress the people of another section, override their liberties and disestablish their state governments—while this goes on the peace that bears the fruits of prosperity and fraternity cannot exist. Knowing the programme of the rebublicans, we invite the issue. We make no piteous appeal to the people of the south to aid us in thwarting the desperate designs of these corrupt men. It is a question of economy with them as well as with us. If, regardless of party ties, they see proper to aid us, we shall feel grateful. If they do not, well and good. We can only point out to them that there can be no real or substantial prosperity, either at the north or at the south, until our politics are purged of all sectional issues; we can only endeavor to impress upon them the fact that there can be no material progress, either political or commercial, until all prejudice between the sections is allayed and the spirit of conciliation takes the place of the rancor now so frequently displayed by the implacable republicans. Speaking for the south, we can only say to the people of the north that we are willing to meet them more than half-way. The rest is with them. Meanwhile, we are prepared for the republican onset.

"THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION so loves the 'negro,'" says the usually cautious Gregory, of the Buffalo Express, "that it spells the 'word with only one g.'" Did the amiable paragrapher of the Express ever see the word "negro" spelled with more than one g?

O. O. HOWARD ought to be sent out to see if Colonel S. Bull is really pacified.

THE Reno investigation has developed the fact that during the fight on the Little Big Horn, that famous major was very careful of his health. In other words, some of the witnesses leave the impression that Major Reno run, oh!

ONCE more, we warn the great Hungarian fiddler that he would do well to enter Georgia with his j blanketed.

CARL SCHURZ is said to be opposed to Grant, but Schurz is a man easily persuaded. He has performed the "liberal" can-can in the back-yards of both parties during the past few years, and he may be depended upon to take his stand upon the profitable side of politics. He is one of the ablest tramps in this or any other country.

THAT the Grant idea is growing is shown by the fact that Boss Shepherd is gradually pushing his way to the front of republican politics in Washington.

THE interior department is warned that it should not begin operations against Sitting Bull until he has been starved to the point of petitioning for a commission of massacre. These gory episodes have to be managed with some degree of diplomacy.

WE have received from several correspondents, notably from a gentleman in Harrisburg, Pa., inquiries as to the meaning of the line in "Uncle Remus's cornshucking song," which reads:

"An de los' ell-an'-yard is a huntin' for the mornin'."

The "ell-and-yard" is the provincial designation of the constellation of Orion, particularly the belt and sword—a designation not at all limited in its use to the negro. The Hyades are known as the great A. In the fall months, when the conshuckings formerly took place, the constellation of Orion disappears in the west just before day break, and for this reason, we presume, Uncle Remus and his co-laborers conceived the idea that the ell-and-yard were hunting for the morning.

BETWEEN corresponding with Private Dalzell, and writing melancholy essays on civil service reform, G. Bill Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, is kept quite busy.

THE Grant movement is bumming.

SQUIRT SYKES ought to deny the rumor that Olive Logan had to feel of John Russell Young before she found out he was fat. John was probably stowed away in the lunch basket.

IT is now stated that Schurz sold mortgaged property in Wisconsin and gave warranted deeds to it—massacreing the purchaser in a financial way.

MR. HAYES has read the puffs of MacMahon in the newspapers, and it is said to be as much as the amiable Rogers can do to keep him from resigning. We trust the grip of the efficient private secretary is good.

"HAS any one," asks the editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, ferociously whetting his beak upon a pocket cork-screw, "seen 'a democratic paper that approved the 'course of Congressman Bragg in denouncing rebel claims?'" We can truthfully lay our hands upon our palpitating bosoms and say that we have not—and for the best reason in the world. Bragg, of Wisconsin, donkey as he is, didn't denounce rebel claims because, with all his vapid ignorance, he knows there are no such things as rebel claims. The editor of the Inter-Ocean should refer to his files, where he will see that Bragg denounced loyal claims from the south. THE CONSTITUTION is quite willing to defend the position taken by the roaring old donkey, but we have nothing but contempt for his insinuations and innuendoes.

TH: NAST has been presented with a silver vase by a lot of soldiers and midshipmen. It won't be a fortnight before Th: swaps it off for a pewter beer mug.

POSTSCRIPT.

PRESIDENT GRANT is now on the Suez-side route.

EX-SENATOR NORWOOD is registered at the National hotel, Washington City.

MACMAHON is more honored for his resignation than for his courage.

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER is suffering from incipient cataracts in both his eyes.

DAVID DAVIS and Senator Jones, of Florida, are called "the midgets" of the senate.

GENERAL HANCOCK's mother has just died at the age of seventy-nine.

COLONEL D. B. WOODRUFF, of Macon, supreme chancellor of the world, Knights of Pythias, is in New Orleans.

THERE are some things Conkling can't do, sure enough. He cannot bulldoze Hayes or trample upon Merritt.

A LARGE section of the democracy still think "Tilden and Hendricks" are good names to conjure with.

SCHURZ'S St. Louis Westliche Post pronounces for Bayard rather than Grant for president. Carl is the only man in the cabinet who still fishes in the reform pool.

NORTHERN papers report heavy shipments of Georgia pine to the car manufacturers of the east and north. It is lighter and tougher than northern pine.

ZACH CHANDLER proudly remarks that there are worse men than he is. Two or three such have been discovered, we believe. There are Bullock, Brady and Bill Chandler, thus far.

THE French people think they have a fat thing of it in Grevy as president. Senator Jones should consult his French Cook about it and render an opinion.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has been elected president of the State Agricultural society of New York. He pastes on his hay-seed until his once bald pate looks like an artificial shell-box.

ONE of Secretary Evarts's sons is an editor at Yale. It is in favor of the youth that he can only stretch a sentence half as far as his illustrious pa. He may be a paragrapher yet.

REPRESENTATIVE MACMAHON, of Ohio, is looming as a candidate for speaker of the next house. Of course, we had forgotten that all the Ohio patriotism was not monopolized by her republicans.

IN GENERAL.

—Bret Harte's family call him "Frank," which is really his first name.

—Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, is troubled with incipient cataract in one eye.

—The glorious effects of resumption are felt all over the country. The counterfeiting trade was never more active.

—An "old man's darling" is often a doubtful luxury, as Isaac was lately heard to mutter in the waving ear of Zachariah.

—Sitting Bull says his spirit is broken, which is the poetical Indian way of saying that he carelessly let the jug fall.

—For the first time since 1860 the New Orleans mint is coining money. Work was resumed on Saturday.

—Hard times in England, small-pox in Ireland, plague in Russia, rinderpest in Prussia, and prosperity in France.

—A white vest now adorns the United States senate. Isn't this forcing the season a little?

—Harrassed by c editors, Mobile may surrender her charter and avoid payment of debts.

—Brigham Young's widow has married off so expeditiously that there are scarcely a dozen of her left now.

—There is said to be a growing demand for Japanese versions of the New Testament.

—Having said several severe things of the ameer, we learn with the most poignant regret that the old wretch can't read.—Buffalo Express.

—If any of the states in want of a senator could wait a few weeks, Shields will be out of a job. He would not mind, perhaps, trying one more state.

—Arthur Sullivan, the author of the music of "H. M. S. Pinafore," will visit this country shortly. He will bring "his sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts?"

—Professor Schmidt, of Athens, has spent thirty-six years in making a map of the moon, and he knows every feature on its surface as well as ordinary persons know the letters of the alphabet.

—It is announced that the following Englishmen will be included in a forthcoming list of new peers: Sir Ivor Guest, Sir William Hart-Dyke, Mr. Holford, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, V. C., Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. Jno. Malcolm of Poltalloch, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and that Lord Barrington will be raised to the English peerage.

—And now it turns out that Barron, the Dexter, Me., bank cashier, who excited everybody's admiration last year by his supposed refusal to reveal to burglars the combination of the lock of the bank vault, which refusal, it was thought, cost him his life, was not a hero and martyr after all, but only a defaulter and suicide.

—The report of the minority of the privileges and elections committee of the senate on the resolution proposing a "woman suffrage amendment to the constitution," is signed by Senators Hoar, Mitchell and Cameron, of Wisconsin. It proceeds upon the idea that the American people must extend the right of suffrage to women as a matter of principle, or abandon the idea that suffrage is a birthright.

—There are 142 daily newspapers in England, eight having discontinued publication during the past year. Seventy-eight of them are morning papers; seventy are published at a penny, sixty three at 1½d., and the remaining ten at prices from that up to 3d. Sixty-four of the papers are liberal in politics, thirty-seven conservative, and forty-two independent.

—M. William Henri Waddington, the new French premier, is of English descent, and was educated at Cambridge. He has figured extensively in French politics. In November, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Alsop King, daughter of the late Charles King, of New York, the ceremony being first performed before a magistrate in Paris, and on the following day at the Protestant chapel.

—No queen of England has lived to see her great-grandchildren, but Victoria is in a fair way of seeing a great-great-grandchild. She is only sixty, and next month the princess of Saxe Meiningen, daughter of the princess royal, expects to be confined. Royalty usually marries early, and if the queen lives twenty years longer, as quite likely she may, she will probably see a great-great-great-grandchild.

—A proposition that may startle some folks has been made in the board of aldermen of Springfield, Mass. It is to pass an ordinance forbidding screens, blinds, curtains, or any other obstruction to a full view of the interior of all bar-rooms from the outside. The idea is to make the hiding of violations of the excise law impossible. The liquor dealers view the proposed measure with alarm, not so much because it might compel their obedience to the law, but they have a reasonable fear that comparatively few men would drink so publicly. A new liquor law is expected of the present New York legislature for New York city, and who knows but the Springfield plan may be incorporated in it?

—The London World tells this: "The brusque inquisitiveness of the Parsees was well illustrated a few weeks ago, when a gentleman, say Mr. Griffin, was travelling by rail from Bombay to Calcutta. His fellow-passenger was a fat and sleek Parsee, who opened a conversation with: 'Just from England, sir?' Mr. Griffin replied that such was the case. 'Yes, why not?' said the descendant of Jamsed. 'Hope you had a pleasant passage?' Mr. Griffin assured him that he had; on which he was presented with an orange and the observation: 'Yes, why not? Just so. God is great! I hope your mother is well?' Mr. Griffin's mother is well, and he said so, when his irrepressible companion proceeded: 'Have you a wife?' 'Yes.' 'Of course. Why not? God is great! And she is well?' 'Yes.' 'And happy?' 'Yes.' 'And virtuous?' Mr. Griffin came to the conclusion that the Parsees were queer people."

—The bank of England will be 185 years old the 27th of the coming July, having received its charter of incorporatian at that date, and having been projected by William Patterson, a Scotchman. Constituted as a joint stock company, with a capital of £1,200,000, the whole sum was lent at interest to the government of William and Mary, then much embarrassed. At the outset it was a servant of the state, and has ever continued such more or less. The charter, granted at first for eleven years, has been from time to time renewed, the last renewal, subject to modification or revocation, having been in 1844. For a while the business was done in one room; now the bank occupies, as everybody knows, a large building in Threadneedle street, and employs some 800 men. Nothing less than a £5 notes is ever issued, and no note is issued a second time. The average amount of notes in circulation is £25,000,000.

Thrift and Good Humor.

New York Tribune.

General Sherman has been once more at Atlanta, but this time "not with the roll of the stirring drum, nor the trumpet which sings of fame." It was like Wellington's visit to his own famous field, but with a difference. The boors of Waterloo cared nothing for the duke, and as little for the emperor, and only knew that the British and French blood mixed had given them good crops for many a year after the famous victory. The citizens of Atlanta had good enough reason to wish that they had never seen a soldier, whether federal or confederate: but if they really believed that General Sherman "burned Atlanta," they manifested a singularly forgiving disposition. The way in which they came out to welcome the veteran is about the most cheering sign of a forgiving disposition which we have lately observed. It is particularly noticed that the crowd which gathered at the station to welcome General Sherman was a "white" one; that there was "no perceptible indignation, no feeling of prejudice;" and that "warm jokes were flying to and fro" as the train containing the general and his party rolled in. All manner of courtesies ensued; and if there was any lingering feeling of enmity it was well kept under. The best of all was the admiration expressed by the general at the energy exhibited by Atlanta and the indisputable way in which she had proved herself to be a Phenix. The "general thrift" of the city was the only subject upon which the hero would talk; he made little excursions to the old battlefields, and attended a ball at the barracks; but he fought very shy of reporters, and refused all attempts to interview him with stately dignity. We mark the "good humor" of the occasion with pleasure; the union is not only a political institution, more so now than ever, but it is also a great and generous sentiment; and the good sense and good feeling exhibited by the people of Atlanta show how surely, if slowly, we are getting back to all that was best in the good old times.

The Account Squared.

Washington Post.

Mr. Conkling will not, in all probability, again need to be taught that gratitude and fair dealing pay. Less than a year ago the democratic members of the senate sustained him against an assault of the fraudulent administration and assisted him to a great victory. They were repaid by villification and obloquy. A man of Conkling's ability should be ashamed to play the demagogue; but we doubt if the speech he made at Philadelphia in the last campaign, and repeated at fifty places in his own state, could have been exceeded in virulence and misrepresentation by John Logan, Oliver P. Morton or Conger. He sought to fire the northern heart, and in order to accomplish this did not hesitate to stoop to a villification of the leaders and a misrepresentation of the purposes of the democratic party that could only have been expected of a cross-roads politician. Yesterday was settlement day, and the account was squared. Twenty-four democratic senators voted to deliver him over to the tender mercies of his enemies—the very enemies from whom they rescued him last May. Had Mr. Conkling maintained a manly warfare against the fraudulent administration, which he affects to despise, and extended to the democratic party the consideration it is entitled to, he would have obtained the same cordial assistance as before. The changed vote is no indication of a change in sentiment. The contempt for Hayes and John Sherman has suffered no abatement. It was simply necessary to inform Mr. Conkling that he must tote fair. The information has been conveyed in a way that leaves no doubt as to the intention. His friends, Arthur and Cornell, have been displaced by two political eunuchs, whose names do not at this writing occur to us.

"Forty Acres and a Mule."

Vicksburg Herald.

We print a piece from the New Orleans Times about a scheme to induce the colored people of Louisiana to emigrate to Kansas and other western states and territories. Some similar scheme is at work in Hinds county, in this state. Numbers of negroes have left for Kansas, and more declare they intend to leave as soon as navigation is open up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Secret agents have worked up the scheme by declaring that they are employed by the government, and that all the colored emigrants will be given homes allowed to establish local government for themselves free from white molestation, etc. An intelligent planter informs us that his plantations have been nearly depopulated by these silly misrepresentations. It is the same old story of forty acres and a mule. The fraud is apparent. The government has no such agents, and there are no private parties out west so generous as to carry out the rosy promises so freely made to delude the ignorant colored people. When the negroes discover the real state of facts they will bitterly curse the day they trusted the promises of those designing, selfish men.

The Democrats Humbled Lord Roscoe.

Baltimore Gazette.

The late unanimous re-election of Mr. Conkling to the senate indicates that he is the head and manager of the republican party in the empire state. To him the New York custom-house, with all its machinery and power for organization, is an important factor. To keep this vast institution out of the hands of Conkling and at the same time to foster and encourage the fight between him and the administration, was the plain duty of the democrats of the senate. The democratic party owes nothing to Mr. Conkling. He is the implacable foe of democracy and anything that tends to weaken his influence or break his power in New York is a movement in behalf of the democracy in a state which will wield important influence in the next presidential canvass. There is something, it is true, which commands respect in the political methods of the haughty and imperious Conkling when compared with the sneaking trickery of Hayes, but it was the duty of the democrats to aid in humbling the New York grand seigneur and we are rather pleased that they did it.

The Parting of the Ways.

Cincinnati Commercial, ind. rep.

We have arrived at the forks of the road, and must choose at the ballot-box between a doctrine that maintains a supremacy of the states and defiance of the general authority, and the other idea, that the federal government is supreme, and has the power to enforce its laws when they are not violative of the organic law. Upon that issue there will be no hesitation. The ranks of patriots will be reformed on the old lines of the war, and those who used the bayonet to assert the sovereignty of the government of the United States will reassert with the ballot their conviction of its supremacy. They will vote as they shot, for the union, one and indivisible, and with inherent power to enforce its laws and protect all citizens in the enjoyment of all guaranteed rights.

Cock-Fighting that Must Charm Mr. Bergh.

Detroit Free Press.

A well-known chicken fancier in this city, who has a private pit of his own, and with his fowls gives private exhibitions to his friends, instead of fitting his fowls with steel gaffs, dresses the stumps of their spurs with mittens made of buckskin, and stuffed in the same manner as a boxing glove. In fact they are boxing gloves for game cocks, and are about an inch long and half an inch in diameter. No pecking with the bill is permitted, and the first fowl that breaks the rule is taken out of the pit. Under such regulations it is impossible for the fowls to cripple or injure each other, while their agility, cunning and powers of endurance are shown with equal advantage.

Use the Money in the Treasury.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

A proposition came up in congress to issue $40,000,000 in bonds to pay the pension arrearage bill. Why issue bonds to pay that raid on the treasury, when the secretary has about $90,000,000 in legal tenders "lying around loose" in his vaults and $150,000,000 of specie? Let congress direct the secretary to pay those back pensions out of these vast sums lying idle in the treasury, that it may be injected into business and do some good. There is not an atom of common sense in adding millions to the public debt, when the money is in the treasury to meet the pension raid. Does any sane man see the utility of such a bungling process?

En Rigueur.

St. Louis Times Journal.

Will some communicative society reporter inform us why young ladies are always "beautiful and accomplished"? why every dance or party is the "most recherche"? why every supper table "fairly groans with the delicacies of the season"? why no dance ever breaks up until the "we sma' hours"? why the guests are always the "creme de la creme"? etc.

Conkling's Importance.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The roseate Conkling was beautifully sat down upon yesterday. The administration gained a complete victory over New York's senator. John Sherman was the gentleman who smothered the enemy of the white house. Beyond being able to vote in the United States senate, Conkling's importance has dwindled wonderfully.

Manifestly an Error.

Washington Post.

Judge Jere Black is reported to have said that "Conkling is an abler man than was either Clay, Calhoun or Webster." We suspect this is an error. Judge Black very probably remarked that Conkling believed himself abler than either of those illustrious statesmen.

St. J. Edmunds Worsted.

New Haven Register.

The general virdict is that Senator Morgan has made "St. Jerome" Edmunds look very sick over the debate on this "glad morning of the new year" resolutions. Edmunds has decidedly the worst of the discussion.

A Hint and a Compliment.

Northeastern Progress.

If our enterprising friends of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION knew how anxious their subscribers were to get the "daily" regularly, they would certainly try to have Sunday's issue here on Monday morning.

The Problem of the Day.

Philadelphia Times.

Perhaps Senator Christiancy would allow himself to be stuffed and set up in a glass case in the Smithsonian institute. Something has got to be done with him.

An Even Start.

Pittsburg Post.

Senator Thurman and Governor Tilden start even in one thing—they are of the same age—sixty-five. Too aged for wise matrimony, but not to enjoy housekeeping at the other end of the avenue.

Who Will Mourn for Conkling?

Baltimore Gazette.

As there is no demand on anybody to mourn for Logan, perhaps somebody will mourn for Conkling.

Christiancy's Unselfishness.

Washington Post.

Christiancy goes to Peru for the benefit of Old Zach's health.

Mr. Conkling's Chances.

Washington Post.

Mr. Conkling will have plenty of chances to get even.

Kiss Me, Katie.

Katie, Katie, little Katie!
Mouth of rose and eyes of blue—
(Eyes that look one frankly through!)
Whem I'm absent don't you miss me?
Now I'm near you, come and kiss me!
Katie, little Katie, kiss me!
Katie, do!

Katie, Katie, pretty Katie!
Prettier far than Jane or Lu,
Madge or Margaret, Maud or Prue;
Graceful as some spring-born fairy,
Tuneful as your pet canary—
Katie, pretty Katie, kiss me!
Katie, do!

Katie, sly, deceptive Katie!
If you fly me I'll pursue
(What through corns or gout should rue?)
Then, if I cannot overmatch you,
Running fast can clasp and catch you,
Captured Katie, won't you kiss me?
Katie, do!

Katie, mute, day-dreaming Katie,
If I tell your thoughts to you,
Guess your dreams and make them true,
Won't you cease your coy defiance,
Vanquished by such wondrous science—
Won't you kiss me, Katie darling?
Katie, do!

Katie, captious little Katie!
Why that quickly tapping shoe,
Ready shrug, and scornful mou'?
Can it be you mean to scout me?
Just because I'm grayish, flout me?
Are you muttering: "Kiss him! never!
No, I can't! and no, I won't!"
O, you petulant, changeful Katie!
Katie, don't!

—Paul H. Hayne, in February, Wide Awake

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

New Consignment.
CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS
AT AUCTION TO-NIGHT.
HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. feb6 d1t

Southern Express Company's
—SALE OF—
Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

Desirable Family Residence in the City For Sale.

I WILL SELL THE LOTS AND IMPROVEments No. 79 McDonough street, corner of Jones, at present occupied by Colonel A. E. Buck. The house has six good rooms with a dressing room or closet attached to each, except one, double halls, verandahs and stairways, brick kitchen, attached to dining-room by covered way, ample servants' apartments, and fine water and garden spot, with choice fruit and shade trees. It is directly on the street-car line, within two squares of the city hall and the churches adjacent. Gas pipes are through the house, and a water plug in front. No better place can be had in the city, by any one, who can be suited in the size of the house and locality. The state capital must, before many years, take the place of the city hall, which will add to the value of all property in that vicinity. The improvements are under ample insurance until first of September next, and possession can certainly be obtained by the first of April, and, perhaps, at once; titles perfect; price $5,000—half cash. Any reasonable time can be had on remainder. Apply to
6 feb2 sun,thur tf RICHARD H. CLARK.

FOR SALE.—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF Spanish Grape Vines, Cuttings and Rooted ones—the best specimens of that great wine country. Varieties the well-known Malagas, DeGalceran's, Pansas "for Raisins," Muscatell, Picapollos, Ximois, Wolfetooth, Carinenas, Early Saint John's, and several other varieties. This last variety is the earliest of all, maturing one week ahead of any other sort. Every house in the land ought to have one if not more of Spanish Grape Vines about their premises to enjoy the delicious flavor of Spanish grape; not long to bearing fruit. Apply to Mark W. Johnson & Co., or M. P. GALCERAN, corner Jones and Moore streets, Atlanta, Ga. 568 jan30 d4w thur sun

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY days, a most desirable home, located in Edgewood, two miles from Atlanta. House has seven rooms with modern conveniences, orchard of select fruits, rich garden, fine spring and fish pond. The place contains about one hundred acres, sixty acres cleared, balance in woods; all good, some very rich land. Terms satisfactory to any responsible party. Confer with me, or with Hurt & Low, Agents, 44 Marietta street.
122 feb d5t A. F. HURT.

AMUSEMENTS.

Supper and Candy Pulling!
FOR CENTRAL
Presbyterian Industrial School.
Thursday Evening, February 6th.
No. 25 Whitehall, near Alabama Street.

OPEN FOR CHILDREN IN THE AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, when there will be also plays for them.
Admission, 10 cents; Children, 5 cents. Candy, 10 cents. Ice Cream and Cake, 15 cents. Supper, including Coffee, 25 cents; Lemonade, 10 cents.
It is requested that contributions be sent in before 12 m. on Thursday.
118 feb5 d2t

DeGive's Opera House.
Two Nights Only!
Friday Evening, February 7th,
The brilliant and handsome young Comedienne,
MISS GENEVIEVE ROGERS,
Assisted by the favorite American actor,
MR. FRANK E. AIKEN,
will appear in the success of the past two seasons,
MAUD MULLER!
Saturday Matinee............A Strong Bill
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN!
Frank E. Aiken as Bob Brierly, as played by him over 1,000 nights in the Western Theaters, in conjunction with
An Excellent Cast of Characters!
Admission, 50 cents and $1.00. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Sale of seats will commence Wednesday, February 5th, at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store.
512 feb2 d1t feb2 6 7 8

TRUTHS.
HOP BITTERS,
(A Medecine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.
$1,000 IN GOLD
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.
The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
362 jan21 d1y tu th sat& wly nxt r'd mat

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wkly

$1,000 REWARD
Will be given to any person to find any medicine equal to
DR. HUL-CEE'S
BOWEL AND LIVER REGULATOR,
That will positively cure the disorders caused by derangements of the stomach, bowels, liver and other torpid organs, such as heartburn, sour belch, erection of wind, depraved appetite, headache, dullness of intellect, disturbed vision, low spirits, night-mare, languor, sallow complexion, dry skin, irritability of temper, depressed mind, offensive breath, erection of gas that has the smell of rotten eggs, colic, fullness in the stomach and abdomen, torpor of mind, want of energy, disturbed sleep, nausea, vertigo, singing in the ears, pain in the loins and limbs, palpitation of the heart, short breath, derangement of the biliary system and of the urinary organs, bad odor from the body, poor blood and poor nerve power, dysentery, dyspepsia, water brash, etc. To be decided by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Louisville, Ky.
H. J. HULCEE, M. D.,
105 East Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
For sale by DANIEL & MARSH, Atlanta, Ga., and all druggists.
238 aug13 d6m tues thur sun 2dp nx r m

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn
PARKINS & BRUCE,
Architects and Superintendents,
ATLANTA, GA.
PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty. 13s jan9 d3m 2d pg

LYON HOUSE,
Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.
Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Special rates can be made for board per month.
T. B. LYON, Proprietor,
jan4-dtf Barnesville, Ga.

FRANKLIN
TYPE
FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.
The type on which this paper is printed is from [this foundry.—Ed. CONSTITUTION.]

FLORIDA.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.
11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph.
316 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS, UP-STAIRS at No. 73 Whitehall street. Apply to C. Howell, Jr. 134 feb6 d2t thur sun

BOARDING.

DAY BOARD OR BOARD AND LODGING can be obtained at 71 E. Hunter street. Mrs. Emma Judson. 0.0 feb5 d3t thur sat sun

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT Agents to canvass for fast selling books. Address J. H. Chambers & Co., 40 Marietta street. 000 feb6 d3t thur sat sun

WANTED—TO RENT A HOUSE WITH from 5 to 8 rooms within a short distance of Fort and Decatur streets. Apply at No. 13 Moore street. feb6 d1t

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, with reference. Apply at 25 Alabama street. Duck & Co. 115 feb5 d2t

A PRINTER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands Telegraphy—a reliable and energetic man. Address Warrenton Clipper, Warrenton Georgia. feb1 d3t dh

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER Pure apple cider at Jones & Co., 35 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 617 dec1-tf wed sun sat

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE TO THREE SMALL Farms, from 20 to 30 acres each, in Railroad junction and fronting Railroads at East Point. Great Bargains and time. Apply to Ed. A. Werner. 99 feb4 d1w

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider. For prices and circulars address Jones & Co., 35 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 210 dec9-tf sun wed fri.

AUCTION SALES.

ATTEND THE AUCTION SALE OF PICtures to-night at Hall & Morris's. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. feb6 d1t

SEND YOUR FURNITURE, GOODS, ETC., to Olcott & Co.'s to sell at Auction. No charge for drayage. Wagons furnished on application. 29 feb2 6t

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.,
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.
KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass, "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. [515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY in various Courts. Success guaranteed. Advice free. MUNRO ADAMS, Att'y, 194 Broadway, New York. 539 feb1 w4t & d1m sat sun wed

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. W. H. HOWARD, Jr., CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.

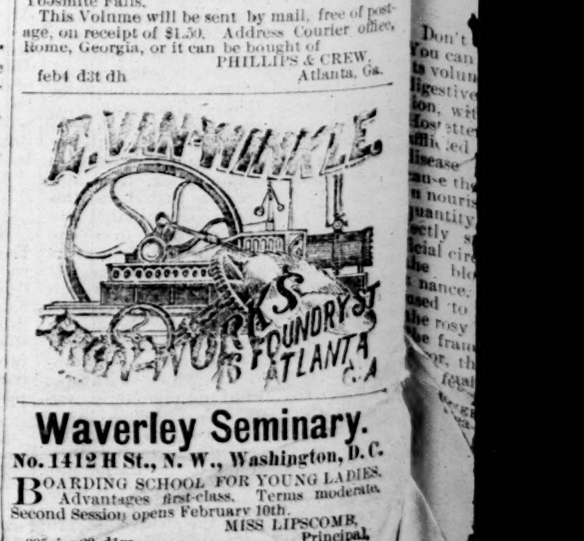
GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new, bought since the recent heavy decline in goods of all descriptions—bought by the senior member of the firm in person, and all for net cash. We think we can make it to the interest of buyers to give us a call or write to us for quotations, which we will give cheerfully. In addition to the regular stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,
usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in
STATIONERY,
and can supply the trade with
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
PENS, INK, ETC.,
at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.
Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.
10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

F. W. HART,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
GLAZED SASH,
Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,
WINDOW GLASS,
Builders' Hardware, Etc.
30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21 tf

JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,
(Late of Petersburg, Virginia,)
General Manager
—OF—
Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, New York.
SUB AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, OF INTELligence and character, wanted in all parts of Georgia and the adjoining States. Office for the present, Markham House. 486 jan28 d1w

COMMON SENSE VIEWS
—OF—
FOREIGN LANDS.
By M. DWINELL.
THIS VOLUME, OF FOUR HUNDRED pages, now ready for sale, is well printed, on good paper and neatly bound in muslin.
It embraces a series of Letters written from the most interesting cities of Southern Europe; from Alexandria, Cairo and the Pyramids, in Egypt; from Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Bethany, Mount of Olives, Jericho, River Jordan, Dead Sea, etc., in Palestine; Smyrna and Ancient Ephesus, in Syria; from Constantinople, Vienna, Switzerland, etc., in Europe. Also, a series from the Western part of America, from Omaha to San Francisco and including a visit to the famous Yosemite Falls.
This Volume will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.50. Address Courier office, Rome, Georgia, or it can be bought of
PHILLIPS & CREW,
feb4 d3t dh Atlanta, Ga.



Waverley Seminary.
No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
395 jan23 d1m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Mrs. Ann King, of Milledgeville, is dead.

—Mrs. W. H. White, of Athens, died suddenly the other day.

—Augusta wants a more efficient fire and police alarm.

—Judge F. G. DuBignon has resigned the position of judge of the county court of Baldwin.

—A young man named Garrett, who was visiting a young lady in Butler last Saturday night, was called out and fatally stabbed by a young man named Jack Shivholster.

—Dr. R. M. Smith, a well-known citizen and leading physician of Athens, died in Gainesville last Saturday while on his way to Atlanta to have his eyes operated on.

—The cotton receipts at Covington thus far this season exceed the receipts of any previous season during the past five years. The excess amounts to 1,545 bales.

—The Berrien County News is authority for saying that middle Georgia farmers are planting small grain crops extensively this year, and will cut down the cotton crop smaller than it has been in twenty years.

—The Savannah News learns from a correspondent that Captain Willis Clary's steam saw-mill, near Doctortown, on the Altamaha river, was burned on the morning of the 24 inst., and a few rafts of timber lying near the mill were badly damaged. There was no insurance.

—The Sandersville Herald says that the good farmers of old Washington, whose reputation for intelligent and successful husbandry is unsurpassed in the state, are now actively engaged and well advanced in their preliminary work for pitching their crops. The weather of the last week has been exceedingly favorable for pushing their work vigorously forward.

—The Milledgeville Union and Recorder is endeavoring to persuade Mr. Edmond Reid to present a bill to Captain Hudson Adams, of Eatonton, for watermelons purchased on a credit and eaten in the fence-corners in 1858. Captain Adams can now plead the statute of limitations—and besides, some of the watermelons were green. We were not good judges of watermelons in 1858.

—They had some trouble in DeSoto, near Rome, the other day. Mollie Slaughter, a well-named colored woman, had a quarrel with a colored man. Whether the man cut Mollie, or whether she got tired of wagging her own tongue, is not known, but she small-maled peace with him by knocking him in the head with a stick. Exercising her prudence to the last, she put the man on a bed—where he was found dead the next morning—and skipped into the county.

—Columbus Enquirer: On the 20th of last December Messrs. Ruff Bartlett, Flewellen Bartlett and Adam Jones left Marion county for Texas. They traveled all over Fannin, Grayson, Denton, Wise, Tarrant and Dallas counties by private conveyance to inspect the country. They found bad water and rough people who seemed sickly and dissatisfied. Corn sold from 15 to 30 cents per bushel, and wheat at 50 cents. Mr. Ruff Bartlett returned yesterday, and the others will be home in a day or two. They, like many before them, are determined to stick to old Georgia.

—Milledgeville Union and Recorder: Jack Spencer, formerly Bob McComb, a freed man, has worked at the Milledgeville factory, as a fireman, for twenty consecutive years. During all this long time, a slave, and a freedman, Spencer has been faithful in the discharge of every duty required him, and diligent in and out of sight, bearing an irreproachable name among both races—temperate, polite and industrious. What an example to the colored men we have here! Such men are respected in every community, where industry, honesty and temperance are pronounced virtues.

—Sandersville Courier: Mr. James Price, of Johnson county, owns a cow that has given birth to five calves within the last seven months; two of which first saw the light in January, 1878, and the other three entered the slippery path of life during January which has just passed away. This remarkable cow, now ten years old, has given birth to triplets once and to twins twice, besides a single calf, making in all eight calves during her sojourn in this wicked world of ours. She knows that negroes are free and that she must work for her own living, or draw out a miserable existence. We received the above information from Mr. B. F. Brown, this county. She reminds us of another remarkable cow owned by an honest Hibernian who in recommending her, said she would give milk year after year without having calves, "because, said he, 'it runs in the family, for she came of a cow that never had a calf."

—Savannah News: A murder of unusual atrocity was committed on Saturday night at Pinkey house, plantation, Bryan Neck, owned by the estate of George P. Screven, which created great excitement in the neighborhood. We learn from a reliable source the following particulars of the crime, and the arrest of the negroes through the energetic and courageous efforts of Constable Zittroner; a party of five negroes—Abram Neil, Ray-ford Hargraves, Watt Jackson, Ben. Burton and Barrack Houston—who had been in the store of Miller & Brady during the afternoon, were given their way to the plantation where they were working, when Abram fired three shots over the head of Barrack Houston, apparently with the view of intimidating him, as there had been a difficulty between them some time previous. On being inquired of Neil what he meant by such reckless conduct, when the latter replied in effect, "I intend to kill you to-night." Notwithstanding this threat, it did seem that no further demonstration was made by Neil at the time, and the plantation was reached without further difficulty. About midnight, the overseer of the plantation, Mr. Patterson, and the clerk of the store, Mr. Bacon, were aroused by a negro man, who asked for some matches, saying that Barrack Houston was lying in the house in a dying condition. An examination at once made, when he was found lying on the ground cut and dead. An inquest was held on Sunday, when Banyan, who it appears witnessed the difficulty, testified that Abram Neil shot Houston, and Watts and Neil beat the unfortunate man with the butt end of a gun. After this brutal murder, the lifeless body was carried about half a mile from the scene of the attack, and left in the woods, not satisfied with their work, that the body again with guns and clubs, and then fled. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderers and placed in the hands of Mr. Benjamin A. Zittroner, a deputy, who, at no little personal risk, succeeded in capturing them. Abram Neil had a pistol and endeavored to shoot the officer who was seized and quickly disarmed; he then attempted to escape, but finally failed in this effort, and the murderers are now in safe custody. This is one of the most brutal crimes that has ever been perpetrated in Bryan county, and has caused the greatest indignation. The law-abiding citizens are strong in their praise of the promptness and efficiency displayed by Constable Zittroner in effecting the arrest of the perpetrators.

Making advertisements: Every man, woman and child who has once tried Dr. McLane's Liver Pills cannot say enough in their praise, and this is the reason why its sale is constantly increasing. 243

The Greatest Blessing.

Simple, pure, harmless remedy, that gives tone and strength, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, and liver active, is the greatest blessing conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved by it. Will you try it? See other.

Quicken the Circulation.

Let the blood stagnate in your veins, and prevent its doing so by increasing its heat and purity, by stimulating the organs, and encouraging assimilation with that matchless vitalizing agent, Hop Bitters. People not using Hop Bitters, with any organic or inorganic disease worn and haggard simply because their blood is thin, watery, deficient in nourishing properties and so meager in quantity that the extremities are very imperfectly supplied with it, and the superstimulation extremely feeble. Hence the pallid appearance of the countenance. But when the Bitters are freely used and quicken the blood, the color of health returns to the cheek, the eye acquires substance as well as brilliancy, the appetite improves, and no digestive ills interfere either with its gratifying and consequent tranquillity of the nervous system.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER ON

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT ACUTE OR CHRONIC SALICYLICA SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box: 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO.,

Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y

390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues

To Business Men with Capital.

BEING DESIROUS TO DEVOTE OUR ENTIRE time and means to a strictly wholesale trade, we will give the Retail Agency and use of our large salesrooms to a first-class party who wish to handle the Remington, Stewart, Howe, Dauntless, New Home and Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines in this city.

Decidedly the Best Business Opening in the State.

Personal application and correspondence from strictly business men only will be attended to.

FRED. BELL & CO.

339 jan19 d4w sun thur

New Seeds.

BURTS EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC RUST-Proof Oats, Early Minnesota Amber Cane, Red Brazilian Artichokes; Golden Dent Corn, and 25 other interesting varieties; Peabody's Early Sweet Potatoes; Spanish Chufas; Carmichael's Money Bush Cotton Seed; German or Golden Millet; Cat-tail or Pearl Millet; Diamond Wheat; Ivory Wheat; Hulless Oats; Carrots, Beets, etc.; Beauty of Hebron Potatoes; Sure-Head Cabbage. 100 whole Grass and Clover Seeds; 1,000 bushels Red Rust-Proof Oats; New Acme Tomato; New Golden Wax Bean; New Alpha Pea (very fine); New Early Summer Cabbage.

Peat Humus, Garden Tools, Farm Machinery, Steam Engines, etc.

Send, or call for prices, to

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,

27 Marietta street,

114 feb5 d1w Atlanta, Ga.

MILLER & BENNETT,

Book and Job Printers,

24 BROAD STREET,

Sunny South Building—by Bridge,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Request all who want anything in the PRINTING LINE to give them a call.

New Materials!

Good Work!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

GET OUR ESTIMATES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—**24 BROAD**

284j au16 d1m

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m. R. W. WRENN,

268jan15 dtd Secretary.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, ONCE A WEEK for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee upon the estate of James Tanner, Bankrupt, by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

WM. W. WHITE,

Monroe, Ga., January 28th, 1879. Assignee.

505 jan30 d1aw3w thur

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM

8 to 4 per cent. per annum.

By the U. S. Home & Dower Association,

28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB,

Manager Loan Department.

[illegible] dtf wed fri sun [illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.

352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty. 309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

E. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER. 170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building. 424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS. 198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Taliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, J. LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers. 394 jan21 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA. Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Proprietor. 000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country. 30 sept d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C. FIELD BROS. ..... PROPRIETORS. TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.

The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States. J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent. B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and is in the first-class in all its details. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor. January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY ..... PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.

Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage. 000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. ☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. 362 july23 d1yr

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION

TO

Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,

VIA

Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA, NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the states of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE WHEEL SPEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on....15th February.

Arrive at Nassau	17th	"
Leave Nassau	18th	"
Arrive at Key West	19th	"
Arrive Havana	20th	"
Leave Havana	22d	"
Leave Key West	23d	"
Arrive at Nassau	24th	"
Leave Nassau	25th	"
Arrive at Jacksonville	27th	"

Rates. For 50 Excursionists or Mor

From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship.) $55 each.

From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship.) $65 each

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this Excursion from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, so the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $15 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. Should the excursion not be made up, the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing, day of the steamship, can get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to

R. D. MANN, General Agent.

No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack., Nas and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.

317 jan19 d1d 2d page

NOTICE

—TO—

SHIPPERS OF FERTILIZERS!

GEORGIA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE GEN'L FREIGHT AG'T, AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 30, 1879.

The ten per cent. reduction on Fertilizers to Local Stations on this Road and branches will remain in force until FEBRUARY 28th next. E. R. DORSEY, General Freight Agent.

538 feb1 d'21 feb28

MYERS BROS.,

35 Whitehall Street.

Fine Shoes

FOR LADIES, GENTS', MISSES, CHILDREN and Infants are our Specialties. All goods warranted as represented. CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. 76 feb4 d1w

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS. THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

FULTON SHERIFF' SALES FOR MARCH, 1879. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One hundred one and a quarter acres of land, more or less, the same being the west half of land lot number 117, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., levied on as the property of W. P. Johnson, to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of M. Richardson vs. W. P. Johnson. Property pointed out by B. F. Abbott, plaintiff's attorney.

Also, city lot in the city of Atlanta and the improvements thereon, situated on the northwest corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, in the Fifth ward of said city of Atlanta, and adjoining the property of M. R. Berry and John W. Medlock, fronting 200 feet on Marietta street and 42 feet on Peachtree street, the same being part of land lot number 78, in the 14th district of, originally, Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas Kile, T. W. Grist, Crussell, security on appeal, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. V. Brumby, agent for Brumby vs. Thomas Kile. Property pointed out by McConnell & Heywood, plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of West End, in said county of Fulton, and known in the plan of said town as lot No. 3 of the Wellborn block, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point about (40) feet west of the northwest corner of West Peters and Gordon streets and running thence (20) feet west on Gordon street, thence at right angles with the said described line 100 feet to the beginning corner. Said lot or parcel of land being a part of original land lot No. 108 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of said defendants to satisfy a fi. fa. from Campbell superior court in favor of Chopley B. Welborn vs H. F. Moats and J. W. A. Smith for the purchase money of said lot. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., the same being the east part of land lot No. 101 in said district and said county, bounded as follows: beginning on the south side of said lot No. 10 and branch, and running north to a small white-oak near Thurman's brick-yard, and then along a marked line of said lot to a lightwood stake corner; containing (90) ninety acres more or less, being the place whereon John Beiser now lives. Levied on as the property of John Beiser to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of S. B. Hoyt, administrator, vs. John Beiser. Property pointed out by plaintiff.

Also, at the same time and place the following described house and premises, to wit: Saint Luke's Episcopal church in Atlanta situated on the corner of Walton and Spring streets in the city of Atlanta, in said county of Fulton, and known as Saint Luke's Episcopal church, and the premises upon which said house is erected or built. Said house and premises is situated in land lot 78 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county Georgia, and is levied on to satisfy a material man's lien fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of Otto Gericke vs. S. H. Jones and John W. Beckwith, trustee, etc., as the property of said John W. Beckwith trustee etc. Property pointed out in said fi fa.

Also, a city lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the corner of Decatur and Pratt street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., said improvements consisting of a two-story brick building, divided into two store rooms, the corner room having been formerly used and occupied as a drug-store, and the other adjoining room as a common store room, fronting 50 feet on Decatur street and running back 60 feet on Pratt street, and numbered 188 and 190, according to the system of numbering the said city of Atlanta, the same being part of land lot No. 52, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of W. H. Harvill, to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company vs. Marcus A. Bell, Turner Goldsmith and W. H. Harivll. Property pointed out by V. R. Tommey, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place the following described goods: 6 bbls Ginger Brandy, 262 gallons; 2 bbls Raspberry Brandy, 87 gallons; 1 bbl Shiloh's Pet Rye Whisky, 41 gallons; 1 bbl Old Log Cabin Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Mountain Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Anderson County Whisky, 43 gallons; 1 bbl Southern Star Whisky, 44 gallons; 1 bbl Monongahela Whisky, 43 gallons; 3 bbls Thomas Mayor and P. Corn Whisky, 138 gallons; 1 bbl Apple Brandy, 45 gallons; 2 Kegs Cognac Brandy, 36 gallons; 3 pieces different kind Wine, 100 gallons; 7 Tea Caddies and Tea, 3 Boxes Candies, 2 Cases Maple Syrup, 13 dozen Brooms, 1 Iron Safe, 7 cases Impria Wine, 10 baskets Champagne, half barrel Cognac Brandy, 20 gallons; 1 lot Canned Goods, half barrel Blackberry Brandy, 20 gallons. Levied on as the property of James M. Willis to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton superior court, in favor of J. R. Wallace vs. J. M. Willis. E. J. Camp, claimer. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Also, at the same time and place, one undivided half of that tract or parcel of land lot 47, 14th district Fulton county, commencing on the north side of Morris street 150 feet from its intersection with Rolling-mill street, and extending west along Morris street 290 feet, and running back north same width 228 feet, being lots Nos. 5, 6 and 8 in the subdivision of the Edwardy property; also the whole of lot No. 1 of said subdivision, fronting on the east side of Jackson street 62 feet, and running back 125 feet, more or less, to a former land tract, leaving Jackson street on the west and Center street on the north and J. S. Wilson on the south; also, the interest in reversion of J. R. Mason to lot of land fronting on Marietta road 55 feet, and extending back along Mason and Turner's ferry road northwestwardly 125 feet, more or less, and running back west on the north line of said lot 113 feet to a point in rear or west from Marietta street, which is 14 feet from Mason and Turner's ferry road, as the property of John R. Wallace, by virtue of and to satisfy four justice court fi. fas. issued from J. P. court 1213th district G. M., in favor of D. C. McPhee vs. John R. Wallace. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C., and handed to me.

Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., known as lot No. 88, and containing 202½ acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of A. Besinger vs. M. Kries, assigned to the Georgia national bank. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated in the junction of Walton and Marietta streets, and known as city lot No. 48, fronting on Walton street 18 feet, and running through to Marietta street, with the same angle of the same street, adjoining Sterling and others. Levied on as the property of Simmons & Hunt, to satisfy two justice court fi. fas. from the 1213th district G. M., in favor of the Kennesaw Mills company and J. A. Severet & Co. vs. Simmons and Hunt. Property pointed out by defendants. Levy made and returned to me by William Thomson, L. C.

Also, one city lot in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., fronting 50 feet on Green's Ferry avenue, and running back (900) nine hundred feet on Roach street, and being in the northeast corner of said Green's Ferry avenue, and being part of original land lot No. 100 of originally Henry, now Fulton county. Levied on as the property of J. M. Berry, agent for Mrs. Sallie Berry, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of W. S. Bell. Levy made by J. R. Thompson, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Fulton county, Ga., the same being part of land lot No. 90, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., bounded on the north by lands of Gilbert, on the west by lands of Perkerson, on the north by lands of Decnor, and on the west by lands of Harden, containing 76 acres more or less. Levied on as the property of George G. Crawford to satisfy three justice court fi. fas., of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co vs. George G. Crawford. Levy made and returned to me by J. B. Langley, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, the same being a part of land lot No. 91, and containing (45) forty-five acres more or less, adjoining Schean and others, and known as the homestead of Rush Erwin. Levied on as the property of Rush Erwin to satisfy two tax fi. fas. for state and county tax for the years 1872 and 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., situated on the corner of Crew and Richardson streets, in the Second Ward of said city of Atlanta, fronting on Crew street and running back to an alley, containing one and one-half acres of land, more or less, of city lot number 13; the same being part of land lot number 76, in the Fourteenth District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Edward Parsons to satisfy a fi. fa. from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the Georgia National Bank vs. James O. Allen & Co., one of said firm of James O. Allen & Co. W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

64 feb2 d1aw4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, SR., and ABRAHAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 986, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

95 feb1 d1aw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. THOMAS A. EMMETT and JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th Militia District, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court-House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

91 feb1 d1aw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ELIAS MURPHY AND JAMES M. COOPER.

I have levied upon as the property of James M. Cooper, one of the above named defendants, 215 acres in the 248th militia district, Jackson county, Ga., together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MARCH NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

89 feb1-law5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff the following case, to-wit:

J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.

I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.

Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist-mill, wood-shop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. R. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

81 d1aw5wtues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

EDWIN BATES VS. ALFRED SMITH AND JOHN S. HUNTER, SECURITY.

I have levied upon, as the property of Alfred Smith, deceased, the following described property: All the right, title and interest of Alfred Smith, deceased, it being the remainder after the expiration of the lower life estate of Mary K. Smith, in all that tract of land situated and lying on Big Sandy Creek, in Jackson county, Georgia, and adjoining and bounded by the lands of William T. Houston on the west, by Susan Johnston on the west and north, by the lands of Warren Hendricks, deceased, on the north and east, by Z. J. Hardman on the east, by James Thurmond and Dunnah Sanders on the south, and by Andy Sanders on the west, and containing 228 acres more or less, and known as the Mary K. Smith dower tract, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 3, 1878.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,

82 tues feb1-law5w United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias, issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. MILTON MOORE.

I have levied upon as the property of Milton Moore, the above named defendant, 75 acres of lot No. 45, 1st acres of lot No. 66, in the 24 district of White county, Ga., containing 225 acres, more

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 9⅝c; in Atlanta at 8¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, light rains, followed by partly cloudy and slightly cooler weather, southwest to northwest winds, and rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 5, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y P'ct	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.83	51	73	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.85	54	87		Calm	*	Clear.
Savannah	29.88	66	84		Calm	*	L't rain.
Key West	30.03	71	85	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.95	49	71	N.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.01	46	69	N.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.07	38	91	N. W.	Gen'e	.05	L't rain
New Orleans	29.88	61	71	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	29.89	60	85	N. E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	29.89	55	80	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*Not sufficient to measure.

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.69	50	90	S. W.	Brisk.	.00	L't rain.
11:31	29.69	60	76	S. W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.64	63	61	W.	Brisk.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.68	62	57	W.	Brisk.	.04	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.81	52	66	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.83	51	73	W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar......29 735 | Maximum ther...... 65
Mean daily ther...... 54.25 | Minimum ther...... 41
Mean daily humid. 72.33 | Total rainfall...... .47

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO. SOUTHERN WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE "DOMESTIC"

THE ONLY SEWING MACHINE ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)

Liberal Terms to Merchants.

Write for Circulars.

43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician, 39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Cement, Roofing materials, etc.—O. A. Smith.
New pictures at auction to-night—Hall & Morris.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The sidewalks on Hunter street need mending badly.

—The live stock trade seems to be livelier than ever.

—Telephones are getting quite common in Atlanta.

—Several dashing teams were seen upon the streets yesterday afternoon.

—The superior court has adjourned for this term.

—The drayage business is falling off in Atlanta.

—Hundreds of northern newspapers and periodicals are sold in Atlanta daily.

—We saw yesterday a pair of mules eighteen hands high.

—Three steam dye-houses in Atlanta do a thriving business.

—The United States district and circuit courts do not meet until March.

—Nearly a dozen tramps are actively engaged shoveling dirt for the city.

—Atlanta has three white and four colored military companies.

—An interesting dog fight occurred on Hunter street yesterday.

—Thousands of fruit trees are being planted in Fulton county this year.

—The justices of the peace transacted no business of any importance yesterday.

—Alabama street, between Whitehall and Pryor streets, needs attention badly.

—The monthly conference of Trinity church will be held to-night. All the members are urged to be present.

—The frame of a mule was seen going down Alabama street yesterday. The mule was missing.

—One of the leading thoroughfares is in the rear of the fourth ward and is called "Mud-hole street."

—We learn that the jewelry store of Mr. R. L. Moss, at Athens, Georgia, was burned night before last.

—A petition is before the council having for its object the exclusion from the depot of railroad passenger agents.

—It looks as though we are never going to have a bridge erected at the Whitehall crossing.

—Dan, the colored employee of Mr. Clint Taylor, who had one of his legs broken several months ago, was out yesterday upon a pair of crutches.

—The funeral yesterday, according to the opinion of some of the oldest citizens of Atlanta, was one of the very largest ever seen in this city.

—Atlanta merchants are getting tired of having their country customers failing in business and then offering to compromise at thirty cents in the dollar.

—By the passage of an ordinance a few evenings ago by the city council, in reference to the local military, sixty active members are exempt from street duty.

—In our report of the meeting on 'change yesterday we should have said that flour has advanced 50 cents per barrel and bacon one cent per pound above the lowest prices of this season. We see that flour and bacon still continue to advance, but the price here, 5½c. for sides, is still very low.

—A party of emigrants, who went to Texas several months ago, passed through Atlanta yesterday on their return home. As one of them stepped from the car he remarked that he wanted no more Texas in his. He looked as though he had had the lion's share of adversity.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. J. L. Peavy is in the city.

—Mr. William R. Phillips, of Macon, is visiting our city.

—Captain Tom Swift has returned to the city after a brief visit to Florida.

—Judge John P. King, of Augusta, was in the city yesterday.

—Colonel S. K. Johnson, superintendent of the Georgia railroad, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Colonel A. D. Hammond, one of the leading members of the bar of Forsyth, is registered at the Kimball.

—Misses Lala and Helen Olcott, of Montgomery, Alabama, are stopping at No. 58 Walton street.

—Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, passed through the city yesterday from New Orleans, en route to Washington, D. C.

—Colonel Willis A. Hawkins, of Americus, is in the city in attendance upon the supreme court.

—By reference to the proceedings of the supreme court, we notice that Mr. George C. Sparm was duly admitted to that court Tuesday. This popular young attorney, despite his age, continues to make rapid and safe advancement in his profession. He possesses rare ability and perseverance, and is sure to succeed.

—Go to the Supper and Candy Pulling to-night. 133 feb6 d1t

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED FEB. 4, 1878.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Parrott & Bro. vs. Johnson. Complaint, from DeKalb.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. The testimony of one holding the position of chemist to the department of agriculture, for the analysis of fertilizers, is not admissible, if the fact to which it relates seems to rest on hearsay, rather than on personal knowledge. Thus, where the quality and effects of a certain commercial fertilizer are in question, and the chemist, answering to interogatories, says, "tests of this guano made in different parts of the state by the department of agriculture, have been satisfactory as to its value as a food for plants," the answer is incompetent testimony.

2. Where both parties have introduced evidence, the jury should not be instructed to the effect, that if they believe, from the evidence of the plaintiff thus and so, then it would devolve on the defendant to show clearly thus and so. It is not obligatory upon the jury to divide the evidence into two parts, and determine their belief provisionally by one of the parts only, but they may, if they please, consider the evidence as a whole in all the stages of their deliberation.

3. If a farmer, in dividing his crop between himself and his tenants, has received from them half the price which he had contracted to pay for a worthless fertilizer used in producing the crop, they not objecting to the terms of settlement, he may afterwards bind himself by a promise to refund on condition that he shall be successful in resisting a suit for the price of the fertilizer, brought against him by the holder of his note given therefor. Such a promise would have the support of a strong moral obligation at least.

4. Evidence called in the motion for new trial newly discovered cannot be considered in passing upon the motion, where no affidavit has been made touching the discovery—no affidavit of the time, or even of the fact of discovery.

5. The defense pleaded was express warranty of the fertilizer, and breach thereof. Express warranty was not proved. Breach of implied warranty was not pleaded, nor was it established by evidence with that certainty contemplated in 51 Ga 298, and in 53 Ga. 635.

Judgment reversed.

Reinhardt & Hooks, for plaintiff in error.

L. J. Winn, for defendant.

Atlanta and West Point R. R. Co. vs. Webb. Case, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

A fireman or wood-passer, having been killed while engaged in his business on the train, and his death having resulted from striking his head against some part of the fixtures of a water-tank situated on the road-side, most probably against an iron pipe projecting from the tank and reaching within a short distance of the train, his widow cannot recover of the railroad company damages for the homicide, if her husband, though the pipe projected too far, could have passed it in safety by using due diligence on his part in the manner of prosecuting the business in which he was engaged. If his own negligence contributorn substantially to the injury, there can be no recovery; the doctrine of apportionment of damages on account of contributing negligence not applying in such a case, but the principle of section of the Code 3036 being applicable; which section demands that the employee shall be free from fault or negligence.

Judgment reversed.

N. J. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

P. L. Mynatt; S. B. Spencer, for defendant.

Virginia Home Insurance Co. vs. Gray, Administrator, Award, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where an action against a foreign insurance company doing business in this state in the county where the suit was brought, was served by serving an agent, and after a reference of the suit to arbitration and an award rendered thereon, the same agent swore to exceptions filed to the award, it was not competent for the counsel of record to verify by his own oath an amendment to the exceptions, it not appearing that the corporation had withdrawn from business here, or that the agent on whom service was effected, and who had represented the corporation in swearing to the exceptions, was a nonresident of the county, or even absent therefrom.

2. Considering the state of the pleadings, the terms of the reference, and the terms of the award, most of the exceptions filed to the award were not sufficiently definite and specific in pointing out mistakes, showing their materiality and alleging that the award resulted therefrom. It does not appear that the matters of defense now urged, such as insurance in other companies, over insurance on the building, fraudulent concealment, compromise, payment, etc., were pleaded to the action prior to the reference, or that they were directly put in issue and insisted upon before the arbitrators.

3. The award did not reform the policy of insurance, nor attempt it. With no pleadings before them but the declaration, the arbitrators were not bound, as matter of law, on the facts in evidence, to award in favor of the defendant, or to find less for the plaintiff than the whole amount of the policy, principal and interest.

Judgment affirmed.

H. C. Peeples; Jackson & Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

Julius L. Brown, for defendant.

Turner vs. Bell et al. Rule, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

Though the vendee of land, at the same time the conveyance to him is executed, mortgages the land to the vendor to secure the purchase money, and the mortgage is duly recorded at once, the vendee having an absolute deed of conveyance, is the owner within the meaning of the lien laws of this state; and in the distribution of the proceeds of a judicial sale of the land, including improvements erected thereon with materials furnished to such owner by a third person without actual notice of the prior mortgage, the lien of the mortgage is postponed to the lien of the material man, the latter lien having been recorded and sued to judgment in due time and manner. Code, sections 1979, 1980.

Judgment affirmed.

G. A. Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Frank A. Arnold; Reinhardt & Hooks, for defendants.

Mashburn vs. Gonge. Complaint, from Fulton.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Judgments rendered against married women by courts of competent jurisdiction are no less conclusive than similar judgments against other suitors. Thus, where the payee of a joint promissory note brought suit thereon againsr the makers, who were husband and wife, and, after due service, obtained judgment against them, the wife's liability became as fixed as that of the husband, whether the note was in fact given for a joint debt, as indicated upon the face thereof, or whether the real debt was that of the husband alone, and the wife but a surety for him. No suretyship appearing upon the face of the contract or the pleadings, the note was good as a basis of judgment against both makers, in the absence of a timely defense to the action.

2. Where, after the rendition of such a judgment, the husband and wife co operated in procuring from a stranger a loan of money with which to discharge it, and the loan was made on an absolute conveyance of the wife's land as security for its repayment, the deed being made by her to the lender in pursuance of the contract of loan, the deed is not void, and recovery may had thereon in ejectment, as a means of coercing payment; it appearing that the money borrowed was actually applied in satisfaction of the judgment, and that the same premises were thereby relieved from the burden of a like deed previously made as security for the debt on which the judgment was founded, this prior deed having been made when said debt was created, and, of course, before the judgment was rendered. Notice to the lender, at or before the time of the loan, that the judgment did not in fact represent a joint debt, but a separate debt of the husband, and that the wife's true relation was that of surety only, would not vitiate the deed taken to secure the loan, inasmuch as the judgment made the debt hers as well as her husband's, whatever it might have been previously, and each of them was bound absolutely for its payment.

Judgment affirmed.

Reuben Arnold; Frank A. Arnold, for plaintiff in error.

Hoke Smith, for defendant.

Merriam vs. The City of Atlanta. Assumpsit, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

The first grant of a new trial will not be reversed by this court unless the record clearly makes it appear that the law and the facts require the verdict. In this case it would seem from the record that the verdict, at least as to part of the recovery, is wrong.

Judgment affirmed.

Marshall J. Clarke, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Newman, city attorney, for defendant.

Guilford, Wood & Co. vs. M'Kinley. Trover, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. Where a piano is sold conditionally, upon the payment of a certain price, and the proof is that only part of the purchase money has been paid, the title remains in the seller to recover the balance of the price agreed upon, and the plaintiffs are not required to tender back the part paid before they can recover, the payments made going in mitigation of damages.

2. In case the piano is not a good merchantile article, but a defective instrument, the defendant may show that fact, and that as much as it is worth in its defective condition has been paid, and thus that the plaintiffs have not been damaged anything. In which event the plaintiff cannot recover at all.

Judgment reversed.

G. K. Camp; B. F. Abbott, for plaintiff in error.

Reuben Arnold; Frank A. Arnold, for defendant.

1812—1861.

The Beam and the Mote.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, proposes to embalm disloyalty in the constitution.

The pen and sword have written indelibly the lesson of 1861, but the truth of history demands that 1812 should not be forgotten.

While examining the records and debates for the last century, the following facts have appeared:

"A NORTHERN CONFEDERACY has been the object for a number of years. This project of separation was formed shortly after the adoption of the federal constitution."

This is taken from the Olive Branch by M. Carey in 1815 and many of the following extracts:

"An elaborate set of papers under signature of Pelham was published in 1796 in the Connecticut Courant, of Hartford, Conn., the joint production of an association of men of the first talents and influence in the state." Pelham wrote: "The question must soon be decided whether we will continue a nation at the expense of the union. The northern states can subsist as a nation, a republic, without any connection with the southern. I shall consider some of the great events which will lead to a separation of the United States and finally examine carefully to see whether we have not already approached the era when they must be divided." This in 1796 while Washington was president and John Adams, vice-president.

"It was in the north that disloyalty was first displayed, and where treasonable sentiments were first hatched out."

SEYMOUR, January 8th, 1879.

"The doctrine of state rights had its origin with us and not in Virginia." Same.

"Hamilton sent word June 11, 1804, (Saturday before Burr killed him): 'Tell the principal men of Boston for God's sake to cease their conversations and threatenings about the separation of the union.'" Same.

How Josiah Quincey, of Massachusetts, said in 1811, when New Orleans, Louisiana, was about to be admitted: "If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it virtually dissolves the union; that it will free the states from their moral obligations, and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some to prepare for a separation amicably if they can, violently if they must."

A leading northern state said about the same when Texas was admitted.

War was declared with Great Britain in June 18, 1812.

Massachusetts and Connecticut refused to furnish their quota of militia. Governor Caleb Strong submitted to the supreme court of Massachusetts: "Who is to decide when the constitutional exigencies occur, the governor or president?"

Supreme court, Parsons, Parker and Sewall decided: "This right is vested in the commander-in-chief of the militia of the several states."

Connecticut, by her lieutenant-governor, John Cotton Smith, wrote on July 2, 1812, to Wm. Eustis, secretary of war, and refused to comply with the order for troops, and said: "None of the contingencies enumerated in the constitution are shown to have taken place."

Governor Griswold (Connecticut) wrote August 13, 1812: "The war and the cruising of a hostile fleet off our coast is not invasion, and objects to throwing state militia in the hands of the national government and strip the states of the important right reserved to them."

The Hartford convention met December 15, 1814, in the state-house at Hartford. Massachusetts had twelve delegates, Rhode Island three, Connecticut had seven, New Hampshire had two, and on the 28th December Vermont appeared in the person of Hon. Wm. Hall, Jr. The convention held secret sessions and adjourned January 5, 1815. George Cabot, on November 17, 1816, deposited the "secret journal" in the secretary of state's office, Boston, and, in 1833, Theodore Dwight, the secretary of the convention, wrote what he called the History of the Hartford Convention, but gave none of the discussions.

The convention recommended the states "to adopt all such measures as may be necessary to effectually protect the citizens of said states (New England) from the operation and effects of all acts which have been (nullification?) or may be passed by congress, etc."

Dwight characterizes the whole scheme as an attempt to escape "from the evils of military despotism, conscription and embarrassment."

In the Massachusetts legislature, October 5, 1814, Mr. Law offered a resolution reciting that "New England was opposed to the war, and that the president (Madison) must resign or remove certain officials."

Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, Boston, said in 1812: "It is a war unjust, foolish and ruinous. The union has been long since virtually dissolved."

Rev. Elijah Parish, D. D., Byfield, April 7, 1814, said: "Do you of New England not owe it to your children and owe it to your God to make peace for yourselves?"

A petition by the citizens of Deerfield, Mass., January 10, 1814, opposed the war as "wicked and ruinous," opposed "creating new states out of the mud of Louisiana, whose inhabitants are as ignorant of republicanism as the alligators;" said the "commercial rights of New England" were endangered, and said we deem "separation an evil much less to be dreaded than co-operation in these nefarious projects."

An address to the Hartford convention, December 28, 1814, said: "The once venerable constitution has expired. New England is unanimous. We announce our irrevocable decree that the tyrannical oppression of those who usurp the power of the constitution is beyond endurance and we will resist it. "Long enough have we paid the taxes and fought the battles of the southern states."

Boston Sentinel, December 17, 1814, while the Hartford convention was in session, said: "Throwing off all connection with this wasteful war, making peace with the enemy and opening our commerce would be a wise and manly course."

Boston Daily Advertiser: "My plan is to withold our money and make a separate peace with England."

"There will be a revolution if the war continues. The eastern states are marching steadily and straight forward up to the project. The new constitution is to go into operation as soon as two or three other states shall have adopted it."

Boston Sentinel, January 13, 1813: "My brother farmers, if you have money to let, let it lay."

Boston Gazette, April 14, 1814: "Any man who lends his money to the government will forfeit all claim to common honesty."

British government bills were advertised for sale in the Boston Daily Advertiser, December 16, 1814, and it was asserted that the "specie so received is transmitted to Canada to enable the enemy to dispatch his red allies on the defenseless frontiers."

A memorial by the citizens of Newbury port, Mass., said to the legislature, January 31, 1814: "We profess ourselves ready to resist unto blood. We are ready to aid you in securing our right to trade within our own state, to the utmost of our power, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

A meeting at Reading, Mass., 5th January, 1815, resolved that "we will not pay our continental taxes."

Enough. Mr. Edmunds's 16th amendment speaks of the "rebellion." The first rebellion was the "Shay rebellion in Massachusetts, and the second, the "whisky rebellion" in Pennsylvania, which Washington suppressed. "Grievous words stir up strife," but let him that is without sin cast the first stone.

History teaches that virtue and vice are not confined to latitudes.

MERE MENTION.

Tis a big thing and a little thing, our government machine. The capitol is big; the testimony of Brady and Chandler revealed little things.

General Butler said, in answer to the question, "General, did the republicans take out any dispatches against them?" "Of course they did. Did any body doubt it?" Chandler said in answer to a remark that his testimony showed he was sharp, etc. "Oh, yes, I heard when I was a boy that a fellow oughn't to tell a lie unless he knew the ground." Chinese bill may not pass the senate. It ought not. History, progress, right, the Burlingame treaty, all are opposed to such a law. W. O. T.

January 30, 1879.

AT REST.

The Funeral of the Late Mr. O. H. Jones.

Perhaps there was never a funeral in Atlanta more generally attended than was that of the late Mr. O. H. Jones, which occurred yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were held at Trinity church. The procession was formed at the late residence of Mr. Jones, corner Hunter and Loyd streets. It moved in the following order:

The Governor's Guards.
The Atlanta Cadets.
The entire police force.
The mayor and council in carriages.

Then followed the hearse and a long line of carriages filled with the stricken relatives and many friends of the deceased. It was very fit that such a tribute should have been paid to the memory of one who was known as one of our best and most generous citizens. At the church Rev. Dr. W. F. Cook preached a beautiful and appropriate sermon, which was heard in solemn attention. Rev. J. W. Heidt, pastor of the church, assisted in the services. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: John Flynn, Thomas Langston, W. W. McAfee, E. P. Chamberlin, Doctor Willis Westmoreland, E. D. Cheshire, W. A. Hemphill, G. T. Dodd and G. W. Adair. After the services at the church, the procession moved to the cemetery where the remains were placed in their last resting-place. The general turnout of all classes of white and black citizens was a tribute worthy the memory of Mr. Jones, a man who did much for the benefit of all classes of Atlanta's citizens. His virtues are remembered by hundreds in our city, and by them will his memory be cherished.

The Comedy of Errors.

Shakspearean comedy on the stage is the dullest of entertainments when not well performed. When, however, it is produced as was "The Comedy of Errors" last night, it is the spiciest and most delicate of all the pleasures our admirers of the stage can find. Mr. Stuart Robson and Mr. W. H. Crane made such a fine hit the night before in "Our Bachelors" that the house last night was forty per cent. larger than that of the previous evening. It was an intelligent and appreciative audience, capable of enjoying the fine points of the play. As the two Dromios, Robson and Crane kept a continual smile on the array of faces before them. Robson's remarkable voice exhibited its idiosyncrasies and Crane mimicked it so perfectly that many in the audience could not tell one from the other. Both were funny enough. Not a moment did the play drag or grow dull. The frequent applause showed how well the wit of the play and the art of the acting were enjoyed. When the Dromios finally recognized each other and the comedians joined in a comical duet, the audience was happy. The play could not succeed in entertaining an audience if it did not have two such geniuses in the characters of the Dromios. As it is presented by Robson and Crane it is delightful to see. Before the "Comedy of Errors," there was a laughable farce, "A Cup of Tea." The support in both pieces was excellent. For once we have had a troupe without a "stick" in it and with plenty of talent besides that of the stars. We are pleased to say that these comedians will probably visit our city again soon. While here they were requested by many leading citizens to do so. Last night the following note was sent to them. It expresses a very general desire:

ATLANTA, February 5, 1879.

MESSRS. ROBSON AND CRANE—Gentlemen: If possible, we beg that you will favor us with a repetition of "Our Bachelors" on to-morrow evening. We feel that we can safely guarantee you an overflowing house. Respectfully, John M. Johnson, J. F. Alexander, R. J. Lowry, John G. Westmoreland, H. C. Collier, C. A. Collier, H. C. Tanner and others.

To this note Messrs. Robson and Crane replied as follows:

ATLANTA, February, 5, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—Your pleasant note of this evening received. We regret to state that previously made engagements will preclude the possibility of complying with your request. It delights us, however, to say that there is a strong probability of our returning to your beautiful city about the latter part of the present month under the management of Mr. John T. Ford, when we will have the honor of repeating "Our Bachelors."

Yours respectfully,
STUART ROBSON,
WILLIAM H. CRANE.

The New Directory.

Norton's Atlanta directory for 1879 has been laid upon our table by the publishers, Charles Norton & Co. The book is excellently well gotton up, and is an attractive and useful volume. It contains about 430 pages, and the names and explanations are compactly and clearly given. The publishers have been indefatigable in securing accurate information and combined their canvass for names with a careful computation of the census of the city. The directory contains 1,576 more names than that of last year, and the entire population is set down at 41,548. Of this number 29,478 are white and 12,070 colored. Of the names the largest number of whites under an initial is 828 for the letter M. The largest number of names of colored persons is under the letter H, being 298. The letter U has the smallest number of whites—5; the letter Z the smallest number of blacks—4. This directory will be found a useful book for every office, store and place of business or resort in the city, and we are sure its success is already established.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF:
Atlanta Circuit............ 72

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 76. Argument concluded.

No. 72. McNamara et al. vs. McNamara et al. Equity, from Fulton. Argued. Boynton & Dismuke: H. C. Peeples, for plaintiff in error. Wright & Hill, for defendant.

No. 71. Toby vs. Lawshe. Assumpsit, from Fulton. D. F. & W. R. Hammond, for plaintiff in error. Hoke Smith, for defendant.

Pending argument of Mr. Hammond, court adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The Railroad Men.

T. M. R. Talcott, general superintendent; J. R. Macmurdo, general passenger and ticket agent, Richmond and Danville railroad; G. J. Foreacre, general manager Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line railway; Colonel L. P. Grant, superintendent Atlanta and West Point railroad, and Major B. W. Wrenn, of the Kennesaw route, left in a special car yesterday for New Orleans to attend a convention to meet there to-day to perfect arrangements relative to rates for return of emigrants to the northeast. Captain W. J. Houston left Tuesday.

Genevieve Rogers.

To-morrow night the charming little actress, Miss Genevieve Rogers, will appear at DeGive's opera house as Maud Muller in the play of that name. Miss Genevieve Rogers is quite a favorite with theater-going citizens of Atlanta, and in fact she is considered a favorite wherever she has appeared. The newspaper critics all over the country have given the company fine notices and lavished much praise upon the fine acting of Miss Rogers. A large number of seats have already been sold, and from all appearances the opera house will be crowded.

Billiards.

We learn that there will be a game of billiards at the Kimball house Friday night for the championship of the city, in which Mr. Charles Pemberton will meet any opponent for $50 a side. The game will be four balls, three hundred points. We learn that Mr. Pemberton's challenge has been accepted by one of the best players in the city.

Georgia Academy of Science.

ATLANTA, GA., Febraury 5, 1879.

A regular session of the Academy will be held Thursday, February 6th, at 8 p. m. Hall No. 9 W. Mitchell street. Essay on Health, by Dr. H. B. Lee. Members are allowed to invite friends.

feb6 d1t B. W. FROBEL, President.

Meeting of Planters.

CONYERS, GA., Feb. 4, 1879.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—A large number of planters of Rockdale, Henry, Newton and DeKalb counties, met at this place to-day and by resolution declared that they would not give more than 450 pounds of lint cotton for a ton of complete manures, and 340 pounds of cotton for a ton of acid phosphate, freight and drayage included.

W. L. PEEK, Secretary.

Lady Cake.

Take three-quarters of a cup of butter, beaten to a cream, add two cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, four eggs beaten stiff, and three cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of Dooley's Yeast Powder mixed with the flour dry and passed through a sieve.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1y

John Ryan

Will offer on to-morrow 30 pieces Irish Linen and 23 pieces Table Damask, direct from the manufacturers per the steamer City of Glascow. No mistake about their being pure Linen. Table Damasks at 35c, 40c, 60c, 75c and $1.00. The greatest bargains in these goods yet offered.

One case Linens, damaged by water, will be sold at a merely nominal figure.

Also, the greatest inducements in Ladies' and Children's Shoes ever offered in Atlanta. Having just purchased the bankrupt stock of F. Huger & Co., Broadway, New York, Shoes will be sold at 50 cents on the dollar. feb6 d1t

—Private advices from Paris intimate that Gambetta is far from well. He is in the hands of the very same professional manipulator who wrought so hard to prolong the days of the Duke of Moany. And if the disease under which he suffers really is, as it is said to be, a fatty degenerescence of the heart, he has no time to lose in urging forward the work in which he is engaged of constituting the republic according to his own ideas.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my George. I know hops are good."

Trustee's Sale.

L. deSaulles' stock, at 29 Whitehall street, now being closed out at half price.
feb6 d2t J. A. MORRIS, Trustee.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

Trustee's Sale.

L. deSaulles' stock, at 29 Whitehall street, now being closed out at half price.
feb6 d2t J. A. MORRIS, Trustee.

WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,

24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—Remember the poor and go to the Entertainment for benefit Industrial School to night. 133 feb6 d1t

Large Invoice of new Watches offered at Low Prices.

We have just received a beautiful assortment of enameled and ornameted cased Ladies' Watches, and an elegant line of Gents' Gold stem-winding Hunting case---pieces of the finest manufacture.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., 34 Whitehall street.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

—The Grand Central Hotel on Broadway, New York, is a big house, and it takes a great many people to fill it. In order to do the latter, and to please everybody, the Hotel is now kept on both plans, the American at $2.50 to $3,00, and the European $1.00, and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant at moderate prices is conducted by the Hotel.
000 feb6 d1w thur sat tues

—Governor Hartranft signed fifty-seven death warrants during his two terms of office.

Corned Beef.

H. G. Shields keeps the best Corned Beef in town. We know it because we have tried it. 120 feb5 d2t

HEADQUARTERS FOR Eastern Seed Potatoes.

W. F. STOKES & CO., 17 Alabama Street.
490 jan28 d1w mid 3d or 4th col 4th pg

Crayon Portraits.

I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Atlanta that I have made an engagement with Mr. Lloyd Branson, one of the finest CRAYON ARTISTS in the South, who will remain with me for a short time for the purpose of introducing this beautiful permanent Portrait. My facilities are unsurpassed by any Gallery in the State and under my special arrangement will be enabled to produce strictly first-class work, at prices as low as are charged by second-class artists. I do not propose to undersell any one, but will make better work as low as the lowest. Call at my Gallery and see specimens of work.

Respectfully, C. W. MOTES,
No. 32 Whitehall street.
475 jan26 dtf

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1v&weow1y

—Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Coussens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1y&weow1y

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 dtf

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

Returned to the City.

I have returned to the city and can now be found at my old place of business, No. 39 Whitehall street, in G. H. Miller's Silverware Establishment. Respectfully,
ALEX. FOX,
124 feb5 d4t Optician.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1879.

C H Brown, Detroit; R R Brem Savannah; A J Kirley, Rochester, N Y; T C McClendon, Macon; B G Lindsey, Charlotte; E T Baldwin, Cincinnati; Wm C Simpson, New York; B A Stovall, Augusta; J B Merrell, Franklin; A W York, Marietta; C F Mansfield, Marietta; H O Burton, San Paulo, Brazil; N W Coleman, Jonesboro; C K Schuster, Philadelphia; E H VanNorman, Bristol; J H Tavenor, Chicago; H T Thompson, Baltimore; W B Woodworth, Fannin county, Ga; F H Wurtzlbach, New York; R Salenger, Memphis; J C Necker, Nashville; P Guild, Augusta; E O Sexton, Huntsville; G S Sessions, Washington county, Ga; M E Pettibone, Ga; R B Jacobs, Toledo; J A Mills, Ky; J J Moulton, Galveston; H P Bort, Louisville. W A Henderson, Ga; F T Hamduck, St Louis; W C Rumsey, Albany; S V Finch, Baltimore; M E Sherwood, Houston county, Ga; C R Shelden, Americus; J J McClenahan, Cincinnati; C W Dever, Ga; H R Nason; Wm W Brown, Macon; W S Wallace, Butler; T A Gritte and wife, Hampton; Mrs Curry, ——; J E O'Hara, Cincinnati; M G Ehohck, Ga; H B Plant, Augusta; George Walter, Savannah; Lurman Burr and wife, Bloomington, Ill; A W Berry, Jonesboro; A Frierson, wife and daughter, Shelbyville; Wm A Bailey, Columbia; J A McCool, Ga; George L Peavy, Greenville; H Casper, Shelbyville; J P Franklin, Ky; Jas Price, Penn; E Womack, Oxford; E A Warwick, Charlotte; J P Snyder, Cincinnati; A T Ross Cincinnati.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., February 5, 1879.

Geo J Poplin, E Hartman, G R Walker, R B Buck, F B Hubbell, Baltimore; W H Carter, A S Hunt, S R Huyett, C G Taylor, DeT Critten, W W Moss, N Y; J M Hoge, Chattanooga; Wm L Butler, R H Worke, M J VanMarter, Cincinnati; W R Phillips, C A Nutting, Wm S Holt, Wm B Johnston, G W Paulk an son, Rev Dr Browne, Macon; W A Hawkins, Americus; Miss Nellie Washburn. Whitfield co; C A Turner, Robt L Benner, A D Hammond, Forsyth; Wm L Peek, Rockdale; R W Alston, Ga; Nathan Kahn, St Louis; Chas E Fisher, J L Remond, Brooklyn, N Y; S B Jennings, Portland, O; A Huntington, Gedartown, Ga; F N Buck, Delaware; R P Webster, Philadelphia; W H Reid, wife and cousin, Chicago; E W Cole, W B Bryan, Nashville; Wm H Roberts, W W Cambell and wife, Va; J P King and servant, Augusta; O Washburn, Sing Sing, N Y; W B Stewart, J P Hughie, W E Carnes, W T Sims, Jonesboro; J C Kelso, Fayetteville, Ga.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

POWERS & EGLESTON, Stock, Bond and Money BROKERS,

No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 5, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying..........100 | Selling..........100½

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	104@107	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	109@111	Atlanta 10s	111@113
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 78	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	107@109	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	99@103
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	107@109	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	75@ 77	South Wes R.R.	99@101
Central R.R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Noon—Stocks firmer. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4.85; short $4.87¾. Governments dull. State Bonds steady.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Evening.—Money 2. Exchange $4.85½. Governments steady; new fives 104⅜. State Bonds dull. Stocks fluctuating and weaker.

N. Y. Central	115¼	Chicago & N.W.	60⅞
Erie	24⅞	Preferred	84½
Lake Shore	71⅞	Rock Island	126½
Illinois Central	86½	Western Union	99⅛
Pittsburg	93⅞		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin..........$115,601,279 Currency..........$46,632,991

LONDON, February 5.—noon.—Consols, money 96 5-16; account 96⅜. Erie 25⅝. Street rate 2⅞ which is ⅛ below bank.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, February 5, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 8¾.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	98
Air Line Railroad	21
Georgia Railroad	13
Central Railroad	108
Western and Atlantic Railroad	25
West Point Railroad	94
Total	359
Receipts previously	75,861
Total	76,220
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	76,321

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	191
Shipments previously	69,737
Total	69,931
Stock on hand	6,390

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—noon.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5⅜; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 24,500; American 20,500; futures partially 1-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, February delivery 5 9-32; February and March delivery 5 9-32; March and April delivery 5 5-16; April and May delivery 5⅜; May and June delivery 5 13-32; June and July delivery 5 15-32.

LIVERPOOL, February 5—1:00 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 6,350 bales: uplands, low middling clause, April and May delivery 5 11-32; new crop shipped in January per sail 5⅝; January and February 5⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 5.—5:00 p. m.—Futures closed dull but steady.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 458 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; middling Orleans 9⅝; futures steady.

February..........9.50 April..........9.81
March..........9.64 May..........9.97

NEW YORK, February 5.—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 597 bales: middling uplands 9½; Orleans 9⅝; net receipts to-day 1,000; gross 7,724; futures closed firm; sales 43,000 bales.

February	9.56@9.57	June	10.13@10.14
March	9.67@9.68	July	10.21@10.23
April	9.84@9.85	August	10.30@10.32
May	9.99@10.00		

Consolidated net receipts..........23,999

GALVESTON, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 3,688 bales; gross —; sales 1,305; stock 78,723; exports to continent 1,695; coastwise 560.

NORFOLK, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9½; net receipts 3,001 bales; gross —; stock 23,190; sales 516; exports coastwise 621.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 9½; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅝. net receipts 35 bales; gross 235; sales 200; stock 10,557; spinners 25; exports coastwise 40.

BOSTON, February 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 1,582 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 2,625.

WILMINGTON, February 5.—Cotton steady; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts 366 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 9,963.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8½; net receipts 365 bales; gross —; sales 594; to spinners 521; stock 9,154; exports to Great Britain 600.

SAVANNAH, February 5.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 8⅞; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 2,581 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 73,656.

NEW ORLEANS, February 5.—Cotton fairly active; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 8,743 bales; gross 10,566; sales 12,000; stock 373,034.

MOBILE, February 5.—Cotton steady; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 1,061 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 69,376; exports coastwise 1,931.

MEMPHIS, February 5.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 9; net receipts 1,977 bales; shipments 2,711; sales 2,000; stock 78,815.

AUGUSTA, February 5. Cotton steady; middlings 8¾; low middlings 8 5-16; good ordinary 7¾; net receipts 542 bales; gross —; sales 760.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9½; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 1,576 bales; gross —; sales 500; stock 61,441; exports to continent 1,280.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—20c.
BUTTER—10@16c; dull.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 6@7; turkeys 10c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ₩ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2¼; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2¼.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 10a$1 20.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—45: seed 50a60.
HAY—$1 00: Clover none.
CORN—60@62½.
MEAL—63.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Planting $4.00@$4.75; Sweet 60c per bushel.
ONIONS—$2 50@$3 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 6@10c per head.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9½; white extra C 9; extra C 8½; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 7½a9½.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 50; extra family $5 75; fancy $6 25a$6 50.
BACON—Clear sides 6; sugar-cured hams 8½a9.
GREEN MEATS—5.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼; shoulders 4¼.
LARD—Tierces 8; cans and buckets 7¾; refined 8½.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ₩ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—₩ bundle 2 25; P. C. I 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco—very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50 medium 50a55; Durham best standard brand 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.50@$5.00 ₩ box; Apples, northern $3.50@$4.00; Oranges, $7 00 ₩ bbl; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 10@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@10; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Flour about steady; southern flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, ungraded winter red 98@$1.06½; No. 3 do. $1.04½@$1.05. Corn, new ½c better; fairly active; old quiet and steady; ungraded 46@47½; No. 3, 43@43½. Oats, mixed ½c better; white firm; without decided change. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and entirely nominal. Rice in moderate demand and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $1.40@$1.42½. Turpentine firm at 30. Pork opened firmer; closed dull and in buyers favor; mess spot $8.90 old; new 10.37½. Middles firm; western and city long clear 5⅛; short clear 5¼@5 5-16; long and short clear 5 3-16. Lard quiet and heavy. Whisky a shade firmer. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2 red winter 88@90; No. 2 Chicago spring 86½@86⅝ cash; 87½@87⅝ March; 88⅝ April; No. 3 Chicago spring 72. Corn in good demand at 31½@31⅝ cash; 31½@31⅝ March; 3..@32⅛ April; 35⅛@35⅝ May. Oats strong; cash 21⅛@21⅝; March 21¾; April 22. Pork unsettled; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; cash $9.50@$9.55; March $9.62½@9.65; April $9.75@$9.77½. Lard active and firm; cash 6.52½; March 6.57½@6.60⅛. Bulk Meats firm an unchanged. Dressed Hogs in light demand, but holders firm at $4.12½@$4.25. Whisky steady. At the close, Wheat was in good demand and a shade higher; advanced ½c. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Provisions steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat opened higher, but declined at the close; No. 2 red fall 94½ cash; 94½@94⅝ February; closing at 95⅛ for March; 96⅜@96⅝ April; No. 3 red fall 88⅝. Corn was higher, but declined at the close; cash 31⅛@31¼; closing at 31¼; February 31; March 31½@31⅝; April 32¾@32⅞; May 33⅝@33⅞. Oats, cash 23@24; February 22¾; March 23@23¼; May 24½@24⅝. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork $9.75 delivered. Bulk Meats higher but very quiet; 20 days short rib 4.55@4.62½. Bacon higher; large speculative demand; shoulders 4¼ cash; short rib 5. 5@5.30 cash; 5.50 March; 6.00 May; clear 5.45 cash; 5.50 March. Lard better; steam 6.50; kettle 6.60.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet; red and amber 90@94. Corn quiet and firm at 34@35. Oats steady at 23½@26. Pork quiet and firm; jobbing at $9.75@$10.00. Lard in fair demand and firm; steam 6.45. Bulk Meats in good demand; light offerings; shoulders 3.00 cash; 3.65 seller of May; short rib 4.67½ asked cash; sales at 4.80 buyer of March; 4.87½ seller of May; short clear nominally 4⅞. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5½. Whisky steady at $1.02. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs stronger; quality generallly inferior; packing $3.75@$3.95.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; red 94; amber and white 96. Corn steady; white 34; mixed 33. Oats active; white 26; mixed 25. Pork steady at $10.00. Lard in fair demand and firm; choice leaf tierce 7; do. keg 8. Bulk Meats firmer; shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4⅝@4¾; clear sides 4⅞@5. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¼; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5⅜. Sugar-cured Hams 8@9. Whisky steady at $1.02.

BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour active and firm. Wheat, southern quiet; western in active demand and ⅛@¼c higher; southern red $1.00@$1.05; amber $1.06@$1.07; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1 06@$1.06½; No. 2 western winter red spot and February $1.05⅛@$1.0..; March $1.06¾@$1.06⅞; April $1.07⅝@$1.08. Corn, southern more active and firmer; western active and firmer; southern white 41½@47; yellow 44. Oats in good demand and firm; southern and Pennsylvania 29@33; western white 31@32; do. mixed 30@31. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and nominally steady. Butter quiet; good demand for choice western packed 18@20; rolls 15@17. Coffee active and firm; Rio cargoes 11@15½. Whisky dull at $1.08½. Sugar in fair demand; A. soft 8½@8¾.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

HAVING ARRANGED TO GO INTO A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, I will Commence, on Monday, January 20th, TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

Will Sell each Night at Auction,

AND AT PRIVATE SALE THROUGH THE DAY.

Merchants may rely upon getting goods from me AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR WORTH. Come and see and the prices will convince you whether I mean what I say. The stock, which is very large, must be closed out within a given number of days.

THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

349 jan19 dtf JNO. T. HAGAN, 119 Whitehall Street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A LOT OF 40-INCH ALL LINEN TOWELS AT 10 CENTS—WORTH 20 CENTS.
Double-Faced Damask Towels at 15 cents—worth 25 cents.
Brown Table Linen at 30 cents—worth 50 cents.
Napkins and Doylies—AT YOUR OWN PRICES.
A better, larger and heavier Honey-Comb Quilt at 50 cents—reduced from 85 cents.
11-4 Bridal Quilts at 70 cents—worth $1.25.
12-4 Marian'ony Quilt at $1.00—worth $1.75.
Marseilles Quilts reduced 50 per cent. from former prices; also, Fronting Linens 33 per cent.
Piques just received and very cheap.
Bleachings by the piece or cut cheaper than at Wholesale Houses.

Please Call and Examine Our Bleachings,

Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Brown Shirtings at Manufacturers' Prices.
PRINTS FROM 4 CENTS UP.
IN BLACK ALPACAS—IMMENSE BARGAINS.
A REAL FRENCH 85-BONE CORSET AT 40 CENTS—REDUCED FROM 85 CENTS. TRY OUR CORSETS. BETTER GRADES IN SAME PROPORTION.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

AT AND BELOW COST—TO CLOSE OUT.

In Dress Goods, Carpets, Blankets, Comforts,

CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.,

We offer Fully 20 per cent. Still Cheaper,

TO CLOSE OUT.

Also, Great Bargains in any and every department in our establishment.

PLEASE CALL OR CORRESPOND.

RESPECTFULLY,

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

jan26 dtf 38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Marshal's Sales for March, 1879.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE CITY HALL door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the 1st Tuesday in March, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property. Levied on by the city marshal to satisfy tax fi. fas., issued by order of the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., for city tax due for 1878. Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 4, land lot No. 47, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 of an acre, more or less, on an alley——adjoining Venable. Levied on as the property of A. Anderson, colored, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for city taxes for the year 1878.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 100 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Brogan and Nace; mayor and council vs. Atlanta real estate association.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Amos and Wilson; mayor and council vs. J. M. Buice.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Green's Ferry and Larkin street, adjoining Williams, Langston & Crane; mayor and council vs. Isham Bethel, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Humphries street, adjoining Jones and Phillips; mayor and council vs. Berry Allen, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, containing 100x26 feet, more or less, on Randolph street, adjoining Perry and Lynes; mayor and council vs. Thomas Brown, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Markham and Haynes streets, adjoining Veal and Turner; mayor and council vs. Hal Bonner, col.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing 1-8 of an acre, more or less, on Martin street, adjoining Pitts and Hathaway; mayor and council vs. Amos Carr, col.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 55x100 feet, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Thompson and Goldsmith; mayor and council vs. Thomas Clarke.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 1-16 of an acre, more or less, on Hayden and Baker streets, adjoining Crenshaw; mayor and council vs. Henry Curtis.

Also, city lot in ward 3 [illegible]

¼ of an acre, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Dougherty; mayor and council vs. M. E. Dougherty.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing 200x100 feet, more or less, on Simpson street, adjoining Denham and Bell; mayor and council vs. T. M. Elyea.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Decatur and Pratt streets, adjoining Plumer and Dougherty; Mayor and council vs. John S. Garmony.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing 180x180 feet, more or less, on Hunter and Fair streets, adjoining Rawson; mayor and council vs. Wm. Gray, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing 31x99 feet, more or less, on Peters and Hill's avenue, adjoining Neal and Smith; mayor and council vs. Floyd Gammon.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 46, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Horton street, adjoining Lumpkin and Collins; mayor and council vs. Wm. Gaines, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, containing 80-100 feet, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Zuber; mayor and council vs. Daniel Gray, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Thompson and Garnett streets, adjoining Nelson and Grizzard; mayor and council vs. Mrs. E. A. Holley.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 77, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Mills and Venable streets, adjoining Mills and Cooper; mayor and council vs. Mrs. E. W. Hodgson.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Frazier street, adjoining Watts and Smith; mayor and council vs. R. A. Henderson.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 75-163 feet, more or less, on Fort and Pratt streets, adjoining Holcombe and Alley; mayor and council vs. A. A. Hammett.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, containing ½ acre, more or less, on an ally and Pine street, adjoining Ford and Morrill; mayor and council vs Geo. Harris, col.

Also, 1-3 interest in city iot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Williams and Cain streets, adjoining Witherspoon and McGan; mayor and council vs, J. H. Hoke.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing ⅛ acres, more or less, on Luckie street, adjoining Anthony and Kennedy; mayor and council vs. Joe Howland.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, containing 40x175 feet, more or less, on Harris street, adjoining Peck and Peck; mayor and council vs. R. Jones.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Ira street, adjoining Lilly; mayor and council vs. J. F. Jones.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing 67-100 feet, more or less, on Fair and Terry streets, adjoining Knight; mayor and council vs. Mrs. D. Kelly; sold for the benefit of M. L. McKee, transferree, for taxes due for the years 1877 and 1878.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 5, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Terry street, adjoining Kelley & Gibbs; mayor and council vs. John Knight.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 3 acres, more or less, on Humphries street, adjoining city limits; mayor and council vs. M. Kries, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing 38-120 feet, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Armstrong; mayor and council vs. C. Lloyd.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Fulton street, adjoining Lynch & Solomon; mayor and council vs. Sarah McGee.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, containing one acre, more or less, on Strong and Alley streets, adjoining Holland; mayor and council vs. J. C. McBurney.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, containing 1¼ acres, more or less, on Jackson and Harris street, adjoining Lother, Lawshe and Stone; mayor and council vs. Henrietta Mays, col.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing 40x44 feet, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Morgan and Byon; mayor and council vs. Peter Murray, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, on Ellis street, adjoining Tood and Crichton; mayor and council vs. W. N. Nichols, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Larkin street, adjoining Hancock and Howard; mayor and council vs. R. O. S. Prophet.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Hayes street, adjoining Anglin and Hammond; mayor and council vs. T. Plumer.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ½ acre, more or less, on Crumley street, adjoining Wood and Hill; mayor and council vs. Harriet Pulliam and Mary Hill, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 33, containing 50x112 acre, more or less, on Fair, Levy and Jones streets, adjoining Glenn and Goodman; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Carrie Payne.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Cain and Calhoun streets, adjoining Smith; mayor and council vs. Thomas Quarterman.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on an alley and Mangum street, adjoining Adamson and McVay; mayor and council vs. W. S. Rosser.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Johnson and Wilson; mayor and council vs. Otto Richter.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Frasier street, adjoining Snead and Smith; mayor and council vs. Rev. Geo. Standing.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Stafford and Little; mayor and council vs. C. B. Smith, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Foundry street, adjoining Kendrick and Dale; mayor and council vs. L. M. Spencer.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Bennett and Abbott; mayor and council vs. Sallie Simmons, colored.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 18, containing 1 acre, more or less, on Randolph and Harris streets, adjoining Gardner and Orme; mayor and council vs. Sparks and Tye.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, containing 30x100 feet, more or less, on Humphries and Chapel streets, adjoining Adair; mayor and council vs. Charles Smith.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Thomas and O'Donnelly; mayor and council vs. Thomas L. Thomas.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 110, containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Simpson street, adjoining Jett and Jett; mayor and council vs. W. W. Tarrant.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 53, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Kelly street, adjoining Oglesby and Neal; mayor and council vs. Willis Vaughn and Anderson Reed, col.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Peters street, adjoining Defoor and Defoor; mayor and council vs. Wyatt and Smith.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on an alley and Williams street, adjoining Pitchford and Youngblood; also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78 containing ½ acre, more or less, on Spring street, adjoining Sheek and Bidgood; mayor and council vs. Henry W. Wooding.

Also, 10 bedsteads now in possession of Ives & Thomas, Whitehall street; mayor and council vs. J. L. Whatkins.

R. O. DOUGLASS, City Marshal.

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STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., February 1, 1879.

ORDERED: THAT EVERY BANKING institution of this State and branch thereof do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of the several Presidents and Cashiers of their respective conditions on the 31st day of December, 1878, and that such returns be transmitted to this Department within thirty days after this date. The several returns in strict accordance with section ... of the Revised ...

By the G[illegible]